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BRISTOW'S INTRIGUE

A CHAPTER OF INSIDE HISTORY

Playing High for the Presidential Nomination.

The Ex-Secretary's Ingratitude to Delano—Complete Vindication of President Grant—Bluford Wilson's Efforts to Pervert the Truth Entirely Fail to Accomplish the Object Sought.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1876.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, and pending the investigation of the whisky frauds by a committee of the House of Representatives, during the examination of Bluford Wilson, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, some comments of the President of the United States on the statements of Wilson were given exclusively in these dispatches. The failure of the House committee to evolve out of their scrutinizing search anything but honest purposes on the part of the Executive, occasioned no less chagrin to the members of that body than to the friends of the ex Solicitor, who are now free to admit that he said too much, and so far from making out a showing that the Department was obstructed in its work, which it is presumed he had in view, he has demonstrated, so far as this matter is concerned, that he is not a responsible witness, nor even a reliable authority except in the matter of dates.

The friends of Wilson are now disposed to ignore his story, and declare that his testimony was entirely without the approval of ex-Secretary Bristow; and it is even stated that the ex-Secretary sent a friend on a confidential errand to Wilson to dissuade him from testifying at all, if possible, but if pressed by the committee, to answer in as vague terms as possible, so as not to bring the course of the ex-Secretary in conflict with the President. This may all be true, but no mention was made of it until the testimony was over, and after the President's comments, as given in the COMMERCIAL, became known. This seemed to open the eyes of the friends of the ex-Secretary, but Wilson, with his characteristically enthusiastic nature, had his say, and in the light of the intimate relations always existing between the ex Secretary and the ex-Solicitor during the period of their eventful career in the Treasury Department, some credence must be given to his statements. As a sequel to the views of the President already given, it will be of value to give publicity to a few facts relating to this bold and threatening intrigue. The public life of Mr. Bristow and the skillful means by which he attained posts of eminence show that he was ambitious, and no one denies his right to use all honorable agencies to reach his object. His friends apparently had but little difficulty in instilling aspirations for the Presidential office into him, and with so willing a subject it was not difficult to put in force any schemes looking towards that end. Foremost amongst those who were to manipulate the instruments to success were the Solicitor of the Treasury. The vast machinery of the Treasury Department was to be diverted in the interests of Bristow's nomination, and any official in the way of the Secretary's ambition was to be got rid of. One of the earliest movements in this direction was the breaking up of the old organization of the corps of Special Agents. At that time these political agents—for they are little else—were under the direct control of the Commissioner of Customs. That highly efficient officer was an ardent supporter of President Grant and his administration. All efforts to lure him into the Bristow ranks had failed, and under the guise of oppressive prosecutions of delinquent importers in New York, a formidable attempt was made by the Secretary's co-operation in the department to have him removed. The influence of the Commissioner, however, was superior to the machination of Bristow and his friends. This programme failing, it was necessary to wrest from the Commissioner of Customs the special agents, so that they could be used by more pliant hands. This was effected. They were transferred from the office of the Commissioner of Customs, where their duties belonged, to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury. They were now under the direction of the immediate friend of the ex-Secretary. The department was thus put in trim for the manipulation of the convention. The next step was to secure friends other than office holders. Many influential gentlemen and warm friends and supporters of the President were communicated with personally by the Bristow men. It is due to the friends of the President to say that so far as it has come to his knowledge, but a very small fraction faltered in their fealty to his interests. A yielding support was found, however, in the leaders of that recalcitrant faction which made the political tangent of 1872. At the time that this influence was being worked up, an auxiliary combination of potential newspapers was formed in the interests of Bristow's nomination. The Washington correspondents of these journals heartily co-operated, and all information emanating from the Treasury Department was held exclusively for their manipulation. All others were excluded except such few whose personal relations with bureau officers were paramount to the newspaper combination monopoly. On several occasions the combination were badly beaten on their own ground in matters of news. The Secretary was taken to task. The worsted correspondents demanded some arrangements whereby there should not be a repetition of such a humiliation. This gave rise to the famous Bristow order prohibiting all officers of the Department from communicating information to correspondents, and requiring that all matters for publication be sent to the chief clerk's office. This in a measure restored the combination to its monopoly.

The defection of Bristow and the uses to which the patronage of the executive were being devoted were early pressed upon the attention of the President, but he could not credit the statements, and the part of Bristow was so well played that it was not until some time after the suspicions of the President were aroused. It was stated in a previous dispatch that the President was so in earnest in the prosecution of the whisky ring, that he deferred in all matters as to the summary arraignment of those offenders to the wishes of Mr. Bristow, and carried this ready co-operation so far as to remove many personal friends for whom, to use the President's own words, "I had as high an opinion for honesty and capacity as I had for Mr. Bristow himself." The President was the first to suspect the operations of the whisky thieves, but to Mr. Bristow he was willing to concede all the credit. The success which had attended the manipulation of the Treasury Department in the interests of Bristow had encouraged that gentleman to seek to extend his control of the powerful influence of the executive patronage. A pretext for an onslaught upon Mr. Delano, the Secretary of the Interior, was found in some allegations against John Delano, the son of the Secretary. It is not essential to comment upon the truth or falsity of these allegations. It is sufficient to state authoritatively that the notice taken by Bristow of the affairs of another department was, to say the least, a piece of great officiousness; but the matter did not rest here. Mr. Bristow, when making his charges against young Delano, was very careful to give the Secretary himself an adroit slap, and emboldened by the surprise of the Cabinet, even made a *quasi* accusation that the Secretary of the Interior was implicated in certain irregularities. The surprise, however, was not at the boldness of Bristow's course, but at his ingratitude. Bristow, in the beginning of his public career, had no more ardent friend than Mr. Delano. Correspondence to this effect is in existence. When the President first mentioned the name of Mr. Bristow to his ministers for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the announcement occasioned astonishment in the Cabinet. Mr. Delano alone promptly spoke out in terms of the warmest approval, and characterized Mr. Bristow as an efficient officer in all the posts which he had filled. When this circumstance was remembered in connection with Mr. Bristow's reflections upon the integrity of his friend and benefactor—for such Mr. Delano had been—it began to excite surprise. The indisposition of Mr. Delano to make public certain documents, which was urged by your correspondent, prevented thus early an exposure of the Bristow intrigue. Mr. Delano was retired, but the Bristow party failed to get their man in. The next attempt of the Secretary was made upon the Department of Justice, through which he expected to control the delegates from the Southern States. The President, however, by this time was watchful of the manœuvres of his Secretary of the Treasury. The cautions of his friends now seemed to take a definite shape. The President now plainly saw, in his own language, on the part of his trusted Minister "an attempt to build up his own nomination at Cincinnati upon the ruins of my administration." It was, however, now to late to depose the intriguing Secretary and emissaries before the Convention, without playing into his own hands by placing him in the *role* of a martyr. It was nevertheless determined to request the resignation of Mr. Bristow immediately after the nominations at Cincinnati. The removal of Mr. Bristow was naturally followed by the displacement of all his creatures in the Department, such as Assistant Secretary Burnham, Solicitor Wilson, Chief Clerk Wilson, Commissioner Pratt and Special Agent Yaryan. The Wilson testimony before the House Committee was, therefore, not extraordinary as a thing of malice. Its beneficial results promise to be the pre-eminent vindication of those whom it was intended to malign.

PHILADELPHIA.

Railroad Accident—Suicide "All for Love"—The International Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—A smash-up occurred early this morning at the junction of the Germantown and connecting railroads. At 12:30 the Eastern bound freight train from New York, just as it reached the junction, jumped the track of the connecting railroad, over which it was running, and twelve cars were hurled into the cut through which the Germantown road passes. The wreck of these cars was complete. Some four or five hours was occupied in clearing the Germantown road, and in getting the connecting road in order for the passage of trains to and from New York. No person was injured.

Benjamin Rudderow, a well-to-do farmer, residing at Merchantville, five miles from Camden, committed suicide about daylight this morning by hanging himself to a tree in the rear of his dwelling. Deceased was a bachelor, fifty years of age. It is thought that disappointment in love caused this action.

The Thames champion four, consisting of Wm. Spencer, bow; Henry Thomas, No. 2; John Higgins, No. 3, and Thomas Green, stroke, arrived here this noon, and this morning the Paris crew, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, arrived in the city. The great Centennial regatta on the Schuylkill course begins this afternoon, when the international four-oared races are to be rowed. Much interest is manifested, and at an early hour in the day spectators began to assemble on the banks of the river. During the morning the competing crews were seen pulling to and fro over the course as a final preparatory exercise. The day is a lovely one, could not have been more favorable for the contest.

In the first heat of the four-oared race between the Eurekas, Argonautas and Dublin University, the Eureka was first, Dublin second. Time, 9:29½. Weather fine.

It is stated that John Biglin intends to organize with the Ward Brothers' and row in the four oared race.

The second heat was rowed at 2:15, or half an hour before schedule time. The boats were the Vesper, of Philadelphia, Yale University, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia. The Vespers and Yale pulled a nice race, and for over half a mile were upon equal terms. Then Yale lost ground through bad steering, but the work began to tell on the Vesper men when near Peters' Island, and their stroke fell over very much. Yale spurted and led by two lengths, which they held as they passed the flag, in nine minutes and two and three-fourth seconds, Vesper 9:15¾, the Crescent in 9:46½. The third heat took place between the Columbia College crew and Elizabeth Boat Club, of Portsmouth, Va.; the Quaker City crew withdrew. Columbia steered a splendid course; the Elizabeth crew hugged the eastern shore, and did not steer well, when nearing Peter's island, the Elizabeth crew led by a length. The Columbia then drew slowly up, and the race from this point to the finish was a hard struggle, the Columbia winning in nine minutes, eleven seconds.

The fourth heat was between the Beaverwycks, Falcons and Duquesne boat club. The Beavers led from the start, with the Duquesne running her hard. The Falcon crew, as they neared Peter's Island, stopped rowing. The Beavers won in nine minutes, fourteen seconds, Duquesne three lengths behind.

The fifth heat was between the Pennsylvania and Watkins boat clubs, the Malta having withdrawn. The Pennsylvania boat stopped several times and suddenly ceased pulling altogether, owing to weeds. The Watkins cleared the course in nine minutes six and a quarter seconds.

The most interesting heat came next at a quarter to six P. M. between the London Rowing Club and the Northwestern Club, of Chicago, the Atalanta having withdrawn because of sickness. The signal was given and the London led by a quarter of a length, making a clear and beautiful start. Neither of the boats was steered very well. At the bend the Londoners were very little ahead, but the Northwesterns steering badly lost ground. The London crew kept up a regular, machine-like swing, and viewed astern looked like one man with one pair of oars. Near Peters' Island the Northwesterns caught two crabs, and one near the start. The London was now two lenghts ahead. The boats increased their speed until, amid the cheers and roars of the multitude, the London crew pulled past the flag in eight minutes and fifty-five seconds, followed by the Northwestern four and a quarter seconds later.

The seventh and last heat was between the first Trinity crew of Cambridge and Oneidas. The former won in nine minutes six and three quarter seconds. The latter seemed exhausted, and came in in nine minutes fifty-four and a quarter seconds. The winners of the seven heats to-day, the Eureka, Yale, Columbia, Beaverwycks, Watkins, London and Cambridge, will row to-morrow in three heats.

THE KERR OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Late Speaker at New Albany, Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, IND., August 25.—In the forenoon to-day all the business houses in the city were closed as a token of respect to the dead Speaker, and nearly the entire population were on the streets, either taking part in the ceremonies or witnessing the grand pageant which was formed by the various societies in the city. At the appointed hour the various organizations moved to Spring street, taking their places in the line assigned them by the Chief Marshal, General Scribner. There were about twenty of these societies, including Masons, Odd Fellows, workingmen, the German societies, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Francaise and many others, with the members of the bar in this city and Louisville, the officers of the city governments of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, the Congressional escort from Washington, State officers and other dignitaries from abroad. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in this section, and only exceeded by the funeral procession of Governor Willard, when a large body of the military of Kentucky and Indiana took part. The arrangements were most admirable, and everything satisfactory. Many of the houses along the line of march were heavily draped in black, testifying the esteem in which the dead was held by the community. During the movement of the procession, the bells of the city were tolled. The streets on both sides were crowded with people moving in the direction of the family mansion. Upon the arrival of the procession at the house, it was halted, when the funeral services were performed by the Rev. S. Conn, of the First Presbyterian Church, preaching the discourse from Proverbs, 22d, I. The sermon was a feeling and touching one, and when referring to the life and character of the deceased and the purity of character which he ever maintained, there were audible sobs from many present. The preacher paid an eloquent tribute to the character of the deceased, as he had learned from the people who associated with Mr. Kerr during his entire life in this city. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of the Third Presbyterian Church, assisted Mr. Conn in the services. After the services, the burial case containing the remains was removed, and the line of march was taken up and proceeded, to the solemn music of half a dozen bands, to the Northern Cemetery. At the grave the burial rites of the Masonic fraternity were recited by the officers of Jefferson Lodge No. 104, of which he was a member. The ground in which Mr. Kerr is buried adjoin those were Governor Willard is interred, and in one of the most conspicuous and beautiful spots in the cemetery. The tomb of Michael C. Kerr will become the shrine at which the lovers of truth, honor and courage will kneel in the future. Among the attendants upon the ceremonies were Governor Hendricks and several State officers, and a large number of citizens of Indiana; General Ekin and staff, of the Department of the South, and a number of distinguished citizens of Kentucky.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Explosion—One Man Killed and Three Mortally Wounded at a Political Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—At a Republican ratification meeting on Friday, the 25th inst., at Raymond, Montgomery county, Kansas, an explosion of a barrel of gunpowder occurred, instantly killing one man and fatally injuring three others. By some accident a piece of burning paper, which had been used to ignite some wet powder, was dragged near the keg containing the dry powder, and a terrible explosion occurred.

John Banzo, who was standing near the band at the time, was instantly killed. Joseph Dodson has a large cut on his head, the skull being fractured, and cannot possibly recover. James Sharp was struck by many small pieces of rock, and will die. Sylvester Kesslinger was burned so badly that it is impossible for him to recover.

Drowned While Bathing.

BETHLEHEM, PA., August 26.—Allie E. Borhek, aged fifteen years, a son of F. R. Borhek, of this place, was drowned in the canal last evening while bathing.

Accidental Shooting.

BOSTON, August 26.—Charlie Clines, aged fourteen, was accidentally shot, and it is supposed mortally wounded, by a playmate this morning.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 26.—Edward Stevens, of this city, accidentally shot himself yesterday while gunning. He died shortly afterward. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE CAMPAIGN.

CARL SCHURZ AT CLEVELAND.

An Address to the Germans.

Parties and Candidates Carefully Reviewed and Contrasted.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this city to-night with a very large meeting. The Hayes clubs were out in full force with torches and bands of music, forming one of the largest street processions ever seen in the city. A large out-door meeting was held at Monumental Park, addressed by General J. A. Garfield who spoke for an hour and half, his speech being enthusiastically received. Carl Schurz spoke in German to a crowded house in the Globe Theater as follows:

MY HONORED COUNTRYMEN—I have read the letter of my friend Jacob Mueller in the *Waechter am Erie*, and am ready to answer it. If Mr. Mueller is present, he is respectfully requested to take a seat on the platform. Last fall when I spoke for Governor Hayes, I was denounced by the Democrats and accused of inconsistency. They said, how can the man who denounced the sins of the Republican party favor the election of a Republican candidate? At that time my liberal friends defended me, and declared that I was perfectly right in using the only means to defeat the inflationists. Now, gentlemen, in exactly the same position do I stand to-day before you, not to defend the shortcomings of the Republican party, but because I see in that party the only means to guard the country against ruin. I will not appeal to your feelings, but let us, like sensible people, speak to each other; and if somebody is present who wishes to ask a question, he will be welcome. There are principally two evils that claim our attention: the bad state of our finances, and the corruption of our public officers. Last fall we all stood for early resumption. To prove the necessity of this means to-night will hardly be necessary. The natural instinct of each German is for honest money. Everybody knows that the fluctuations in the value of money are the principal causes of the present panic and distress. The common welfare demands resumption as early as possible. This is clear to everybody. The question is now by what means and through which party this end is to be reached? Last year the Democrats were everywhere for soft money. [A voice "in New York."] The question in finance was not touched. Now the Democrats declare themselves the true prophets of hard money, but their conversion is suspicious. This suspicion is increased when we look at their plaform. It begins with this, that it makes the Republicans responsible for the delay in the resumption, saying that they had delayed already eleven years. I will not exonerate the Republicans; and what have the Democrats done for hard money within this time? Not only have they opposed resumption in every conceivable way, but they have even favored repudiation, but when now the Democrats are really converted into hard-money men, this must have taken place during the National Convention; indeed this convention favored resumption, but what means does it recommend to reach it. It speaks only in general terms of a reasonable system; but what this reasonable system might be remains a mystery. This flowery speech reminds one of the posters containing recommendations of certain liniment and other patent medicines that promise to cure all diseases. Humbug! Their way to speak is according to the art of platform building, which consists, to use Talleyrand's words, to hide one's real meaning behind as many words as possible. There one reads of a cure on the wings of a system, of the wheels of industry set again in motion, and similar phrases that were used last year, by Bill Allen and Sam Carey and other soft-money men. Now the same phrases, shall serve an opposite aim, and by what means does the Democratic party promise to bring about resumption? It is the repeal of the resumption act of Congress, in which resumption was fixed by law for the first of January, 1879. This resumption act is, according to their opinion, the greatest obstacle to resumption. I myself was not in favor of every feature of this bill when it was discussed in the Senate. It did not correspond to all my wishes, but it fixed a certain date for resumption, and therefore I voted for the measure; but the Democrats do not want a fixed date for resumption. If a man has given his note to pay within a certain time, will any one declare that the note will sooner be paid if you cross out the date on which it is due? The Republicans have fixed a date for the payment of the Government promissory note, and after the passage of this act every greenback ought to have contained this date on its face, namely: The United States will pay to bearer one dollar on the first of January, 1879.

Now the Democrats say that the surest way to resume is to leave off the time when the note is to be paid, and yet they claim to be in favor of early resumption. Is that not a sure confidence swindle? Indeed, in their general conventions the leaders of the Democracy have favored the principle of hard money, and and its said the inflationists were defeated; but this is not so. A compromise has been made, the inflationists would have liked that the Convention had still more favored their ideas, but since that could not be done because the Democrats should have lost New York State, the inflationists grumbled, but when after long hesitation Tilden's letter of acceptance appeared with its indefinite general phrases, then the inflationists shouted for joy that they had won a victory; and that is truly the case. He has gone over to Hendricks. Since that time the Democrats nominate in all Congressional districts soft money men. Tilden's victory is identical with the victory of the soft money men, identical with their majority in Congress and against this majority Tilden will not be able to do anything if he is elected for President; so by the victory of Tilden the fruit of last year's victory of hard money principles would be lost again. Many have smiled because I have expressed the fear that Tilden might die when elected for President, and make room for the soft money man Hendricks. They have answered that never as yet a Democratic President had died; but in fact Tilden has died already; he is morally dead in the arms of Hendricks.

The Republicans also have not done for resumption what they ought to have done; but the whole part and inclination of this party is in favor of it. It stands for the honor, the credit and good name of the United States, a firm opponent of all desires of repudiation in peace as in war; therefore all who favor hard money must support this party.

Now, in regard to corrupt officers and corruption in general, I admit that corruption is to be found everywhere, in the Cabinet of the President, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Legislatures of the single States, even among the judges. People say that worse it cannot become in the future, therefore a change would be a change for the better; but a change may help only for a short time, but to cause a permanent cure it becomes necessary to go to the very roots of corruption. It will do little good to remove a corrupt official if another goes in his place. That is not better than that hungry parties must be kept away from office. This will only be done by removing the cause of all the corruption; and what is this cause? Dishonest officers are to found everywhere, and they were to be found even at the foundation of our republic. But this curse of general corruption dates from the time of the Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, who, entering his office, acted according to the principle "to the victor belong the spoils." It was he who introduced the removal of political opponents; then nobody asked whether the officer removed had been just or capable or not, but what his standing had been in the party. In appointing new officers, the character and efficiency of the candidates was not inquired into, but only into their service to the party. This recommendation was every thing. The civil service became like a pigeon roost, and nobody could tell who of the ever-changing officers was honest or dishonest. Even if a dishonest officer was defeated and his crime to be punished, some Congressman that had recommended him came and protested against his removal, because he was such a useful friend, and could not be spared in the campaign. The ward politicians gained greater influence, and their influence had more weight than honesty and character. This corruption came under the protection of the party. This went on till it reached its climax under Buchanan, just before the war, for under his administration one part of the party tried to overcome the other part of it, and sought political influence by all means. The consequence was corruption and theft grew fearfully. The same was the case under Johnson; but as far as Grant is concerned, he has the peculiar weakness to believe his office is only made for him, and that he may reward his friends and worry his enemies; and among his friends were very many doubtful characters, therefore this merit belongs to the administration of Grant, that it has by the greatness of corruption shown the necessity of radical reform, even to the most stupid mind. But how shall this reform be brought about? If a man suffers of ulcers in consequence of blood poisoning, the opening of the ulcers is not sufficient, the poisonous blood must be purified. Even so in the civil service. There is no reform possible if the appointment and removal of the officers is not separated from all political influence and made dependent entirely on the moral and intellectual faculties of the applicant. An examining committee could only determine about the last mentioned conditions; but what a party favors a reform in this sense, to judge from the platform alone is not advisable. The character of condidates is to be taken into consideration. In fact, both are unanimous.

Hayes will remove the corrupt officers, and Tilden too, but Tilden will remove the good officers also. Hayes has been Governor of Ohio three times, and has proven himself a friend of reform. Every one knows him as an honest man. That is admitted by his most bitter enemies. In his letter of acceptance he favors reform clearly and explicitly. He says that corruption originated more than forty years ago by the introduction of the system of booty. He wishes that in the appointment of officers respect should be had to their abilities and character; that officers must be made independent of party influence; that we must return to the principles of the founders of this republic, and by legislation we must supplement what is wanting. He honestly promises to favor this reform, and he is the man to keep his word. But what does Tilden say? All his expressions are of the relative kind. He speaks of raising the standard of qualification, of gradual improvements, of an examining committee if possible; but he does not enter into particulars like Hayes. His speech is dark, and in it all turns upon this, that the Democrats must have all the offices, and to this all the other Democrats agree. But who of them desires reform? Tammany Hall, or the swallow tails, or the short hairs, or the Confederates in the South? Yes, they all want offices, and the system of Jackson to which the whole party is bound by all its traditions. What a deluge of office seekers there will be if Tilden is elected! We have had a prelude of it in the lower House of Congress, where all the officers were ousted to make room for the Confederates—for Fitzhugh. What scandals! Those Confederate soldiers have indeed proven themselves valiant in their attacks, but heavens! what valor they will show when they come to make their grand attack upon the offices? Will Tilden be able to stand this storm? We may get rid of the old thieves, but may God preserve us from the new ones! The devil may be gone, but the devils will remain. But will Hayes have the courage to carry out this reform? He has shown great courage in speaking before his election against the system of booty, thus cutting off to his friends all hope of reward. The same courage is shown by his repudiation of the second term. Tilden writes in a similar strain, but says he will make no promise, because his promises are not worth much; but he advises legislation by Congress to restrain him from a second term, just as if he were not to be trusted. But will Hayes be able, if elected for President, to enforce reform? In his position as President he will have the appointment of officers mostly in his hands. Grant, to be sure, excused himself for not being able to carry out reform, but his heart was not in it. He had the second and the third term on his brain, therefore he sought shelter behind the opposition within the Republican party; but he might have found friends of reform among the Republicans if he had wanted to. Although there are many black sheep among the Republicans, yet as a whole they are on the side of intelligence and morality, and it is the support of this element that Hayes as President may calculate on. He will emancipate office holders from party thraldom, and he will thus create for himself an army of friends, against which the party satraps will avail nothing; and should Congress refuse to support him, an appeal to the people will secure Congressmen of a different sentiment.

I have had experiences of long standing in Washington. I am not given to illusion, but do not say that things cannot grow worse than they are at present, and that any change will be a change for the better. Things may grow much worse, if that party which has invented and patented the system of booty should come into power under Tilden, who has grown to be sixty years of age before he bethought himself of reform. His is the favorable tune for reform. Let us now vigorously push on what has been begun. The people's conscience has been awakened. We now must raise the intelligence of the people to the same standard. A change from Grant to Tilden will be nothing but a change from a Republican system of booty to a Democratic one; but a change from Grant to Hayes will be a change from this pernicious system to reform. But we are told that the Independent Convention in New York have pledged themselves to vote either for Bristow or for Tilden and that now, since Bristow wasn't nominated, we must vote for Tilden. To be sure Bristow would have been the best man. All must, however, distinguish between persons and principles. Since Tilden has surrendered himself to the soft money men, he is no more the same person. It is a truism under such circumstances to speak of consistency. A physician who was curing a sick man to death said, upon a remonstrance, that he was doing everything consistently and according to science, and if the patient should die he would have the consolation to die according to the dictates of science. Thus we find men of small minds who seem to believe that the whole universe revolves upon the small axis of their personal consistency. Surely all independent and intelligent Germans will be the last ones to sacrifice upon the altar of consistency the noble gifts of reform and honest money.

After the meeting Mr. Schurz was serenaded at the hotel, and made a short address.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Collapse of the Campaign—Crook Returning Home—The Hostiles Gone North and South in Full Retreat—Sharp Work Expected on the Yellowstone.

CHICAGO, August 26.—A special to the *Times* from the Yellowstone expedition steamer Josephine, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, August 20, *via* Bismarck, the 25th, says:

Since the junction of Generals Crook and Terry it is hoped that they will overtake and force a fight with the Sioux. The command moved west to the Big Horn Mountain, where, on the 14th inst., a trail four or five days old and two miles wide, being the heaviest ever seen on the prairies, was discovered. The trail finally separated and the Indians were found to be in full retreat—one band heading North, toward the British possessions, with the probable intention of crossing the line, and the other going South along the Little Missouri for the purpose of crossing the the Missouri river above Fort Berthold. There is every indication of the hostiles being heavily reinforced by agency Indians. They have their families, and evidently intend remaining North this winter. The army has a difficult programme, and it will be almost miraculous if our troops overtake the savages, who are well mounted. When supplies are exhausted the soldiers will have to return to the supply camp.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

General Miles, commanding the Fifth Infantry, returned to camp on the Rosebud on the 12th inst., and is instructed to patrol the river north of Fort Buford and intercept any bands attempting to cross the Yellowstone, moving North; also to construct winter quarters at the mouth of the Tongue river for one regiment of infantry. The steamers Far West and Josephine, Carroll and the Yellowstone have been placed at his disposal, and supplies for the command are being rapidly shipped up the river from Buford. The Far West and Carroll are to be employed in patrolling the river. General Miles' command has been reinforced by two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry and other troops, giving a total of about 700 men.

General Terry's supply camp has been moved to the mouth of the Tongue river, as a base of supplies during the campaign. The steamers are well guarded, and the supply camp strongly defended. The garrison has three Gatling guns and several Rodman guns, and the steamer Josephine has on board three Gatling guns for the garrison. Sharp work may be expected on the south bank of the Yellowstone before the war ends.

THE CAMPAIGN UNSUCCESSFUL.

A later dispatch, dated August 22, near the mouth of Powder river, says:

The practical failure of the campaign thus far made has caused a change in the plan of operations, and the Government will now continue war until the Indians are subdued and return to their reservations. It is almost assured that the scout now making by the combined forces of Crook and Terry will be unsuccessful, and the troops will probably return to the mouth of Tongue river on the 25th inst. The command will then refit for another dash, which, it is hoped, will be more successful. General Miles' winter quarters will accommodate 1,500 men, and if the troops do not have a successful engagement with the Indians before the 15th of September next, that number will probably be left on the Yellowstone for the winter. The Fifth Infantry, under General Miles, and the Fifth Cavalry, under General Merritt, the two finest regiments in the service, will remain in winter quarters, and if necessary additional numbers will be kept in quarters. Thus the campaign will be extended late in the season and if necessary resume early in the spring. It is thought that sufficient supplies can be forwarded to the troops before winter sets in. The fall campaign will be full of hardships, but not so dangerous as another season's murderous work.

There are evidences of Indians along the Yellowstone, and every precaution is being taken to keep advised of their movements, and a fight is not improbable. The troops will occupy the quarters on Tongue river by September 20.

CROOK RETURNING HOME.

A still later dispatch, dated August 23, *via* Bismarck, says Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered on the 10th, moved thirty miles down the Rosebud. The Northern trail was abandoned on the 14th and the command pursued the Southern trail, crossed the Tongue river to Goose Creek, thence returned to Powder river and followed it to its mouth, where they went into camp, and will remain until the 24th. The wagon train and all the supplies at the mouth of Tongue river are being shipped to the mouth of Powder river, and it is expected the wagon train will reach there to-morrow morning. The Indian trail diverged from the east bank of Powder river, about twenty miles from its mouth, went south again toward the Little Missouri, whence the command will follow speedily. The entire command is short of supplies, and, unless otherwise ordered, General Terry will march such troops as are not needed over to Fort Abraham Lincoln. General Crook's command will scout toward the Black Hills, and *via* Fort Fetterman home. Generals Crook and Terry both think it too late for an extended field of operations. The Indians on the Southern trail are believed to be moving toward the agencies, and General Terry will, if possible, intercept them. The campaign is, therefore, practically closed, unless further instructions come from the Lieutenant General.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Rebellion Against the National Government—Increase in the Army—Hostilities Daily Expected.

PANAMA, August 11, 1876.—Since the departure of the Colon, on the 6th inst., news has been received confirming the warlike attitude in the interior of the Republic. The States of Antioquia and Folima are in open rebellion against the National Government. Reports received here from Upper Magdalena assert that several fights have taken place, the partisans of each party laying claims to success. The national troops ordered from the Atlantic seaboard to proceed up the Magdalena will be met by the revolutionary forces on the way. Severe battles are expected to take place in that locality.

There has been no new arrival from the State of Cauca. By the steamship Itata the national troops stationed here for the protection of the transit were embarked for the Cauca. They took additional arms for the Constitutional Government.

Antioquia was expected to send aid to the revolutionists in the Cauca, but no news has yet reached us of the sending of such aid. The National Government has ordered an increase of the army to 4,500 men. The revolutionists boast that they can outnumber their opponents.

In the absence of the Colombian Guard from this city the State Government has been directed to furnish a contingent to serve here as national troops. Volunteers are said to be offering themselves in numbers beyond what are required.

The quietude of the city remains undisturbed, in spite of the reports, having their origination in the opposition ranks, as it is supposed, to create alarms.

Two British ships-of-war, the Repulse and the Daring, are in port, whose presence will be of moral and, if needed, material aid in preventing serious disturbances.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

At St. Albans, Vt., Last Evening.

A Strong Arraignment of the Confederate Democracy.

ST. ALBANS, VT., August 25.—The Republican rally to-night was largely attended, but a heavy thunder shower interfered somewhat with the original arrangements, and the proposed illumination. Hon. William A. Wheeler arrived by special train from the White Mountains at 4:15. On his arrival a salute was fired. At nine P. M. he was serenaded by the St. Albans Brigade Band. Mr. Wheeler appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and was greeted with tremendous cheers. He was introduced by Edward A. Smith as one of the noblest statesmen of the Republic. Mr. Wheeler spoke as follows:

REPUBLICANS OF ST. ALBANS: You honor the cause of which just now I am a representative. I was placed in nomination as the Republican nominee for Vice President in the National Convention by the action of the States of Vermont and Massachusetts. It is the greatest honor of my life that the Republicans of these States deem me sufficiently grounded in the New England faith to be one of the representatives of their ideas in the pending canvass. [Applause.] In the matter of my faith I trust they have made no mistake. [Applause.] I believe in New England. I believe in Plymouth Rock, for they are convertible terms. One of the most gifted of New England women has said that Plymouth Rock is no quartz. It is a perfect stone, cut out of the mountain without hands, and hands cannot prevent it from becoming a great mountain, filling the whole earth. Every church, every school house, every town house from the Atlantic to the Pacific has Plymouth rock for its foundation—stone. Wherever freedom aims a musket, or raises a standard, or sings a song, or makes a protest, there is Plymouth Rock. Freedom, the Church, the schoolhouse, the town house—these, my friends, form the very cardinal principles of the Republican party. I have often thought and often said that the Commonwealth of Vermont composes and illustrates the complete realization of the highest ideal of a republican form of government. Where else can you find such general intelligence, the result of your free popular system of education? Where so much of fidelity and economy in the administration of State affairs? Where so much respect for the civil rights of each and all people as in the State of Vermont? It is the mission of the Republican party to confer upon all people of this country in all the States and in all the Territories the inestimable privilege which you in Vermont enjoy. It is a duty to which, in this Centennial year of our nation, we ought to address ourselves with renewed attention and fidelity.

I have no purpose here to-night, my friends, to recall the memorable conflict through which this nation has passed, and which made American arms forever illustrious; but let us never forget the obligations resting upon us to secure the benefits of that great conflict for ourselves and those who follow after us. And never, my friends, were these obligations more apparent and imperative than now. We are already engaged in another conflict with the opponents of the party which saved the nation, and which to-day protects its integrity and awards its honor. As in 1860, we are once more, my friends, face to face with an united South, with the Democratic party of the North as its subservient and pliant ally. In every late slave State in the Union where this Confederate party is dominant, it claims and may receive one hundred and thirty votes in the Electoral College. It has complete control of the Lower House, and the balance of power in the Senate. There is not to-day in those late slave States any man holding a prominent position who was not identified in the great struggle against the Government. Not even in the State of Kentucky can you find a man in a position whatever who was not engaged on the rebel side. This is the condition of the South to-day.

I have sat for months during last winter in Congress by the side of sixty one men who, a few years ago, with arms in their hands, were engaged in an attempt to break up the Government. Now, I have heard these men defend the hellish atrocities of Libby and Andersonville and Salisbury. I have heard Lincoln maligned. I have heard defended the right of a Virginia Justice of the Peace to detain and open the mails of the United States. Can you tell me where is the difference in the spirit which twenty years ago led Missouri border ruffians into Kansas and the massacre at Hamburg, where a regularly organized militia company was first disarmed and then murdered in cold blood in order that the white race might assert their superiority. My official relations have called me during the past two or three years into the Southern States, and I tell you what I know, my friends, of the real feelings of the Southern people regarding the reconstruction acts. They regard the amendments to the Constitution in reference to slavery and the laws for the protection of freedmen as the French provinces did their cession to Prussia at the point of the bayonet. It's to the South with this spirit, and with the Democratic party of the North as its pliant ally, that we are asked to turn over the Government of the United States, with all its powers of legislation, with all its machinery of taxation. No such proposition for audacity has its parallel in the history of the country. What is the spirit of the Democratic party? Do you want to prove what the Democratic party of the North still is? Go to Washington and see fifty soldiers, crippled in the service of the Union, turned out of the House to make room for as many rebel soldiers. This is the evidence of the spirit of the Northern Democracy.

My friends, we confront the old issue. You must not underrate the strength of the South and its allies in the North. You ask me if it can be avoided. I tell you, yes, it can be avoided in the old way, and in the old way only. You must not underrate the strength of this alliance. I have an abiding faith that the conscience of the nation will be sufficiently awakened to avert this great peril. Under the lead of the gallant Hayes, who periled his life on the field of battle, a modest man, a plain man, a man who has evinced great ability in the administration of the affairs of the great State of Ohio—under Hayes the Republican party will again achieve a new triumph. [Applause.]

What shall be your duty in this canvass. I tell you, freemen of Vermont, what I know. The Democrats are making great efforts to reduce the Republican majority in this State. Will you permit this, friends? [Voices, "No, no."] The banner of Vermont was never yet trailed on the battle field. Let your ballots protect the work so effectively done by your bayonets at Gettysburg and on many a field of strife. As you value good government, as you value the sacrifices of the past, as you hope for the future, let your devotion to the cause of the Union be proved by your ballots on the first Tuesday of November next. May "the star which never sets" beam with new effulgence to light the other States to victory. [Great and prolonged applause.]

TAMAQUA, PA.

Dedication of Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery—Letter from Governor Hartranft—He Denies a Slanderous Story.

TAMAQUA, August 26.—The dedication of the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery, at Summit Hill, took place on Thursday last, in the presence of a large assemblage of people from Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Shenandoah, Summit Hill and other places in the vicinity. D. M. Eveland, of the *Tamaqua Courier*, presided, supported by W. D. Zelmer, as Vice President. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Eveland, General Albright, of Mauch Chunk, and Captain Johnson, of Shenandoah. The music was supplied by the Keystone Cornet Band and the Choral Union of Summit Hill. The procession included several posts of the G. A. R, lodges of I. O. O. F., the Shenandoah Rifles, Summit Hill Sunday schools, and other organizations.

The following letter was received by the presiding officer from his Excellency, Governor Hartranft:

"PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1876.

"*D. M. Eveland, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa.*

"DEAR SIR: I have your letter in which you so kindly invite me, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to be present at the dedication of the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery, at Summit Hill, on the 24th inst., and I sincerely regret that my personal and official engagements will preclude my acceptance.

"In your letter you briefly allude to a statement in circulation in your vicinity that I had contributed $500 to a fund to employ counsel to defend the parties called Mollie Maguires, accused of murder in the counties of Schuylkill and Carbon.

"This statement you can pronounce to be unqualifiedly false, as well as the insinuations made by Mr. Gowen in his recent speech to the jury in one of these trials at Pottsville. If Mr. Gowen meant to convey the idea that my action as an official was in any way influenced by any bargain, arrangement or understanding with any one, directly or indirectly associated with the society known as the Mollie Maguires, then his statement is untrue and he knows it to be.

"I am yours, very sincerely,

"J. F. HARTRANFT."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1876.

The Three Hundred Million Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-night concluded the negotiation with the Syndicate for the sale of the three hundred million dollars in four and one-half per cent. bonds, authorized by the refunding acts of 1870 and 1871. The negotiations were practically concluded at seven o'clock this evening, but the contract was not signed until ten o'clock, the delay being caused by the preparation of the necessary papers. The Syndicate agrees to take the loan at par in gold and interest, less one-half of one per cent. commission, the Syndicate to pay all the expense of preparing, transporting and delivering the bonds. The following parties or the Syndicate: R. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Seligman & Bros., of London; Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; and Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman, Morton, Bliss & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank and Third National Bank, all of New York. The contract is in terms similar to that made for the sale of the five per cent. refunding bonds, the Syndicate binding themselves to take forty million of the bonds, with the privilege of taking the remainder of the three hundred million. A call will shortly be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of forty millions of five-twenty bonds. Against the negotiation just concluded, the first call will be upon the five-twenties of sixty five, the interest on which is payable May and November, and of which there is outstanding over one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1876.

Reducing the Term of Public Schools.

One of the results of Mr. Randall's economy in expenditures of public money will be to reduce the term of the public schools of this District from ten to eight months. The amount expended last year for school purposes, exclusive of expenditures for new school buildings, was $343,000, and the total amount appropriated this year is $290,000, or $53,000 less than the necessary ordinary expense of conducting the public schools, leaving out the increased cost of maintaining these schools arising from the natural increase of pupils. In considering this reduction on the school appropriation, the district commissioners and the school trustees have based their estimates for a school term of eight months, thus depriving the children of the District of the benefit of two full months' education. The estimates of the school authorities for the eight months are $5,000 in excess of the appropriation made for the school year of ten months. They promise to reduce these estimates if practicable, in order that the schools may be kept open for eight months; but if further reductions cannot be made, the school term will have still further to be shortened. Thus, in order to add $70,000 to the footing of their economic tables, the House of Representatives have thrown the school children of the District into the streets for two months of the school year. A few months will reveal similar disastrous results from the withholding of legitimate appropriations in order to furnish the Democracy with clap-trap for the Presidential campaign.

Record of the Belknap Impeachment Trial.

The record of the Belknap impeachment trial, uniform with the bound volumes of the *Congressional Record*, will be issued about the middle of September. A full report of the trial in book form will also be ready for issue about the same time.

Payment of the Employees

Who were permanently discharged from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing last February, under the recent act of Congress giving each of them one month's pay, was commenced to-day. About four hundred were paid, leaving about as many more yet to be paid.

Delay in Settling Pension Applications.

The reduction made in the clerical force of the Pension Bureau will result in causing a delay of nearly two years in settling pension applications. This is another illustration of Democratic economy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1876.

Bonds for the New Loan.

The Treasury Department is preparing bonds for the new loan, and will have them ready to issue about September first. They will be of the denomination of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The interest will be payable quarterly, on the first days of December, March, June and September. They will be free from all taxation, the principal and interest payable in coin, and these conditions will be expressed on the face of the bonds. The bonds first to be called for redemption in the new loan are the five-twenties of 1865, interest on which is now paid May and November. Of the coupon bonds the first to be called will be of $50 bonds from No. 551, $100 from No. 851, $500 from No. 591, $1,000 from 2,800; registered $5,000 from No. 612. There are about $34,000,000 of registered bonds of this loan, nearly all of which are held in this country. Of the $150,000,000 of this series of five twenties now outstanding, about $100,000,000 are held abroad. It is supposed the issue of the new bonds will have considerable influence on the quoted prices of five-twenties. They will be accepted by the United States Treasurer as security for circulation of national bank notes, which is likely to induce banks to withdraw five-twenties of 1881, realize the high premium these bonds now command, and replace them with four and a half per cents. The Syndicate believe they will be able to dispose of $100,000,000 of the new bonds before March first.

Secretary Morrill

will leave here to-morrow for Maine, to take part in the political campaign in that State. The election in Maine for State officers will take place September 10th.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1876.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The tenth annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Washington on the 18th and 19th of October. This will be the first meeting of any of the societies of the armies of the Union held in Washington since the war. The statue of General Mc Pherson will be then unveiled with imposing ceremonies. General John A. Logan, who succeeded General McPherson in command on the day of his death, will deliver the oration at the monument.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1876.

A SAD COINCIDENCE.

It is mentioned as a sad coincidence that the journey of Hon. T. W. Ferry, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, to Washington last fall, just previous to the opening of the session, was to attend to the obsequies of Vice President Wilson, Presiding Officer of the Senate, and his journey home at the close of the session was with the remains of Speaker Kerr, Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives. The action of Mr. Ferry in delaying his departure from Washington when he received intelligence of the death of Mr. Kerr, in order that he might pay his tribute of respect to the dead statesman and accompany his remains to their final resting place, is spoken of as appropriate, as the many friends of the deceased Speaker express their appreciation of the thoughtful course of the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

SECRETARY CAMERON

will return here this week, but will leave again early in September in company with General Sherman for a tour of inspection of the Fort Leavenworth military prison and various military posts in the West.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending August 22, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

P. Munzinger, Philadelphia—Gas purifier.
T. C. Conrad, Philadelphia—Nut lock.
S. James, Philadelphia—Drawing board.
E. W. Bingham, Philadelphia—Brick kiln.
W. Evans, Philadelphia—Vehicle connection.
C. Kilburn, Philadelphia—Bedstead.
T. A. Seaver, Philadelphia—Gas burner.
G. Veale, Jr., Philadelphia—Stop cock.
R. S. Williams, Philadelphia—Closets.
J. R. Fitzhugh, Philadelphia—Hay elevator.
J. R. Fitzhugh, Philadelphia—Coal elevator bucket.
H. W. C. Tweddle, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of gas.
A. J. Nellis, Pittsburgh—Potato digger.
W. Smith, Pittsburgh—Making pipe moulds.
F. L. Semour, Pittsburgh—Reflector.
P. L. Weimer, Lebanon—Engine.
L. H. Hall, Erie—Valve.
F. Jarecki, Erie—Stop cock.
R. R. Taylor, Reading—Removing boiler scales.
J. H. Connelly, New Brighton—Fire extinguisher.
J. H. Davis, Sewickley—Boiler flue brushes.
Reissue—C. H. Morrison, Philadelphia—Paper bag machine.
Design—A. Heald, Philadelphia—Centennial belfry.

OHIO.

J. E. Scanlon, Cleveland—Hydrant.
M. Lester, Bellaire—Tuyeres.
D. Deshon, Bucyrus—Nut lock.
R. D. Sayer, Westville—Water wheel.
J. W. Beyron, Jackson—Earth closets.
J. S. Hull, Cincinnati—Smoothing irons.
A. Scales, Circleville—Car coupling.
F. Way, Springfield—Clothes wringer.
Reissue.—N. DuBrue, Cincinnati—Cigar mold.

A *Herald* Long Branch letter says: President Grant has extended an invitation to Governor Hayes and wife to spend a few days with him at Long Branch, and the Governor has accepted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

THE SCALES TURNING IN FAVOR OF SERVIA — TCHERNAYEFF PUNISHES THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, August 24.—The Turks yesterday made three desperate attacks on the Servian positions at Alexinatz, and some of the Servian battalions lost more than a quarter of their strength. Several Russian officers were killed. The Turks also lost heavily, being exposed to a cross-fire of artillery from the entrenchments. General Tchernayeff, who commanded the Servians in person, succeeded in repulsing the Turks on each occasion. The Turks renewed the attacks early this morning, and were repulsed along the whole line, and fell back two kilometres. General Tchernayeff is understood to have decided, in event of defeat, to fall back on Deligrad. Cuprija, on the Morava river, has also been fortified as a third line of defense. If General Tchernayeff is successful, he will advance on Nisch, in the direction of which the Servian General Uarvatovich is now advancing. General Tchernayeff telegraphs Prince Milan as follows: "Our affairs are not progressing badly. The Turks have evacuated the line of the Timok, but still occupy Saitschar."

TURKS CONCENTRATING TO ATTACK ALEXINATZ.

BELGRADE, August 24.—An official dispatch, recounting Tuesday's fighting, says both sides maintain their positions. The Turks have received reinforcements to the number of 50,000. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that the Turks had abandoned Saitschar in order to concentrate all their forces for an attack on Alexinatz.

CITIZENS ORDERED TO QUIT ALEXINATZ.

ALEXINATZ, August 24.—All civilians have been ordered to quit Alexinatz.

THE PORTE REFUSES TO CONSIDER THE GREEK NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—The French and German Ambassadors have informed the Porte that their Governments are satisfied with the reparation made by the Turkish Government for the Salonica outrage.

The Porte has refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war. Meanwhile business in Crete is at a standstill, and the judges refuse to sit.

THE FIGHTING AT ALEXINATZ.

BERLIN, August 24.—The Servians speak of the bombardment of the works about Alexinatz. This is supposed to show they have been driven behind their fortifications.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE TURKS BEFORE ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 25.—A special to the *Standard* from Alexinatz says General Tchernayeff attacked Ali Saib at noon on Wednesday. Twenty Servian battalions, with two batteries of artillery, passed through the valley leading northeast of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters. The movement was discovered by the Turks, who went to meet the column. The Turks held their ground, although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of the Turks were heavy. Nearly all their officers were killed or wounded. The Servians fought under shelter of a forest, but at six in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss was 1,000 killed and wounded.

THE TURKS RETREAT FROM ALEXINATZ.

BELGRADE, August 24.—Servian bulletins announce the cessation of hostilities at Alexinatz after the retreat of the Turks this morning.

SMALL OUTPOST AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs as follows: Despite the flaming accounts of the battles around Alexinatz, I understand on good authority that the fights have been merely outpost affairs. The Turks are steadily advancing, but Alexinatz can only be taken with immense loss.

LATEST REPORTS AS TO THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Belgrade says the Turks are gradually forcing the Servian outposts back to the entrenchments. General Horvatovich has attacked the rear of the Turkish right flank. It is reported that he has captured Pandirolo and Gramada, turning the right wing of the Turks. General Autitch is resisting an attempt of the enemy to turn the Servian right flank by moving down the Moravian in the rear of Alexinatz and Deligrade. General Leschganin is moving up the Timok Valley toward Saitschar to reinforce Tchernayeff's left. The whole Turkish army is concentrated before Alexinatz. The writer of the above adds: Servia, guided by Tchernayeff's telegrams, is confident of making a successful resistance in the Morava Valley. I am informed that mediation was virtually promised by all the Powers except Germany, before the battles around Alexinatz began.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says: The re-occupation of Gurgusovatz, Tresbaba and Gramada by the Servians is unwise. I should not be surprised if it turns out that a trap has been laid for Horvatovich. The diplomatic agents in Belgrade, although invited, did not attend the State service in the Cathedral on the occasion of Prince Milan's birthday.

Another *Times* dispatch reports that the Turks on Wednesday got within 2,500 metres of the chief redoubts on the heights before Alexinatz. Kerim Pasha took first steps for a bombardment. Some of his guns are completely within range, and have thrown shells into the town. Private accounts represent that the Servians have not stood their ground, running whenever pressed. If this is the case, and the report is probably true, Alexinatz will fall, and Servia will lose the last chance of retrieving her fallen fortunes.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: Crete is beginning to cause uneasiness in Constantinople. The Porte's refusal to grant the concessions demanded by the Cretans has revived the animosity between the Christians and Mohammedans. This state of things has already led to bloodshed at Retimo. In a quarrel between a Turk and Greek the latter was shot. This was the signal for a gathering, and before the authorities could interfere eight Turks were killed and several Greeks wounded. The riot was followed by a panic. All the shops were closed. The Christians barricaded their houses, and the Turks encamped in the streets. A portion of the Turkish fleet has been dispatched to Retimo and troops have been asked for from Constantinople.

TURKS VIOLATE AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

ZARA, August 25.—The Turks yesterday violated the Austrian frontier near Ossoinik, seized ninety sheep and cattle, and fired upon the peasants, wounding one. Another was captured and decapitated. They also fired at the Austrian gendarmes and retreated into their own territory with their booty. Two companies of Austrian troops have arrived at Ossoinik.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, August 25.—At a conference last night between Prince Milan and the foreign Consuls, the latter urged peace, and the Prince declared his readiness to conclude peace on the basis of the *status ante bellum*.

VIENNA, August 25.—Prince Milan last night invited all the foreign Consuls to a conference at the palace. It is understood the conference related to negotiating an armistice and peace; that the Prince expressed a desire for peace, and requested mediation looking thereto.

THE PORTE REFUSES TO GRANT AN ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, August 25.—Germany has decided to send an officer to the Turkish headquarters to report any further cruelties. The Porte refuses to grant an armistice until preliminaries for peace are settled.

PRINCE MILAN'S PROPOSITION.

VIENNA, August 25.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following particulars concerning the overtures of Prince Milan for peace. Full justice having been done to military honor by the six days' fighting at Alexinatz, where there is no prospect of success for either side, the continuance of the struggle would only involve useless sacrifice of life and further losses. Therefore the Prince summoned the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, declared his readiness gratefully to accept their good offices, and offered to respond to the counsels of Europe. He requested them to use their influence to re-establish a good understanding between himself and the Porte, and procure a cessation of hostilities everywhere, including Montenegro. The foreign representatives immediately communicated by telegraph with their respective Governments.

THE SERVIANS GAIN A GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, August 25.—A special dispatch of the *Daily News* from Belgrade says: General Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. General Horvatovich abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Tresibaba, and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed in this battle.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that a dispatch has been received there from Athens, dated August 16, announcing that a revolt has broken out in Argyropolis, and that armed bands are pouring into Albania, Thessaly and Epirno.

The *Courier De France* has a dispatch from Vienna to the same effect. It adds that the Mussulman Albanians having pillaged the suburbs of Janina, the Russian Consul demanded justice of the Governor, who refused it. The Consul and rich Greeks then organized an armed force of volunteers, and a combat has already taken place at Prevesa between the Greeks and Turks.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Podgovitza reports that the Prince of Miridites has promised to assemble his Christian followers to the number of 1,000 and assist the Turks. The Miridites are a powerful tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, dwelling between Lake Scutari and Podgovitza. Since the beginning of the war the Turks and Montenegrins have been competitors for their aid. This alliance is supposed to be the result of an order from the Vatican.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* says: It is almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their Government is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great rejoicing. Success at this time is unfortunate, as it will be made use of by the war party, but it may help Servia to secure better terms. Important diplomatic action on the part of the Great Powers and an armistice between Turkey and Servia may be expected immediately. Turkey will ask for permanent occupation by her troops of certain Servian fortresses, and a war indemnity.

A special from Therapia represents that persons surrounding the Sultan are determined that the state of his health shall not be known. Dr. Leidersdorf, in his report to the Turkish Government, says the Sultan is suffering from a purely nervous complaint. The correspondent adds that the truth of the matter is that Murad's brain is crazed, and the man is a mere wreck. He is never left alone. The country is really without a head. Dr. Leidersdorf is almost a prisoner in the palace, and is denied communication with his friends.

FAILING HEALTH OF THE SULTAN—THE SUCCESSION.

VIENNA, August 26.—The *Political Correspondence* reports that the chances of the Sultan's recovery diminishes daily. The Ministers are seriously considering the question of an approaching change in the succession. The eventful successor, Habdul-Hamid, has put himself indirectly in communication with the Powers, notably Austria, for the purpose of preparing the way for a general understanding on the pending questions. All the Powers have favorably received this step.

A BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR PODGORITZA—THE ALBANIANS NEUTRAL.

RAGUSA, August 26.—A battle is imminent near Podgoritza. Dervish Pacha has taken command of the troops in Albania.

It is stated the Miridites, a powerful tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, will remain neutral.

SERVIAN DESIRE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, August 26.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says: "Notwithstanding the dispatches from the seat of war announcing Servian successes, the Government affirms its sincere desire for peace."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says preliminary negotiations for peace were opened last night between the foreign Ambassadors in consequence of the step taken by Prince Milan.

THE REPORTED BASIS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, August 26.—It is asserted here that at the preliminary peace negotiations between the signatories of the treaty of Paris, including Russia, it was proposed as a basis of arrangement that Prince Milan should be retained on the throne; that Servia should pay a war indemnity, and that Turkey should have the right of placing a garrison in a Servian fortress on the Turkish frontier.

NO PEACE UNTIL ALEXINATZ SURRENDERS.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says: While Prince Milan is showing his good sense in trying to negotiate peace, Russian officers continue to arrive in great numbers, and General Tchernayeff, by repeated attacks upon the Turkish lines, is doing his best to make the negotiations abortive. He has hurried so far that the Porte, in reply to the tender of mediation by the Powers, plainly declined to listen to the proposals until Alexinatz surrendered, consequently the fighting there continues.

The Servian authorities report great victories, but without foundation. The Servians may have driven back the Turkish columns which advanced from St. Stephen, and getting off the level ground were obliged to retreat, but the Turks are on the right and left banks of the Morava level with Alexinatz. There is a possibility of the occupation of the Servian frontier and of Belgrade itself by an Austrian corps of 5,000 men. Austrians on the Save and Danube are ready to march at a moment's notice.

A telegram from Belgrade reports that the discontent among the people on account of the negotiations is daily becoming more intense. Among other demands of foreign representatives, the cessation of hostilities is refused by the ministry.

A dispatch from Vienna asserts that the Porte requires that Prince Milan shall address his demands for peace directly to the Turkish Government.

A Berlin special announces that at a council of the Servian Cabinet, Prince Milan's resolution in favor of mediation was approved three to one.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

A dispatch from Daeatehin reports that on Tuesday two columns of Servians troops at Alexinatz mistook each other for the enemy and a serious fight took place before the error was discovered. Some Bulgarian volunteers shot their commander, who ordered them to advance. Wounded men declined to have operations performed by English surgeons, as do nine in ten natives in similar cases, although they know death will follow their refusal.

ONLY A SHORT ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, August 27.—The Powers have agreed to request the Porte to accede to the suspension of hostilities. Turkey is resolved to grant only a short armistice for the purpose of accelerating the settlement of the terms of peace.

COMPLETE TURKISH VICTORY.

LONDON, August 28.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs to that paper under date of Nissa, Sunday afternoon, August 27th, as follows: "Yesterday's and to-day's severe fighting resulted in a complete Turkish victory. The Servians, everywhere, were driven back and their losses must be very great." This is later than any intelligence from Servian sources, which claim a victory on Thursday.

ENGLAND'S POSITION TOWARD TURKEY.

LONDON, August 28.—The *Times*, this morning, has an editorial on the Bulgarian atrocities, which concludes as follows: "Mr. Baring's report and the testimony of other official witnesses will have much practical value during negotiations which must follow the close of the Servian war. They will give this country a good opportunity of clearly defining the position it holds with respect both to Turkey and the great powers. It has been said that Turkish ministers are careless of English remonstrances because they think that England will, and must, support Turkey, however flagrantly she may be misruled, and hence it is argued that she is indirectly accountable for the Bulgarian massacre; but it is difficult to believe that so baseless an idea can mislead the shrewd men who direct the Turkish empire. They know little of this country if they think it could condone such atrocities as those of Bulgaria. Like some other states, it has an interest in Turkey, and it would be desirable to see her strong, but she cannot be strong without being well governed, and she will never be well governed until she has reversed many parts of her present system. Turkish misrule means weakness, recurring rebellion and foreign war, and foreign war carries with it a menace to the whole of Europe. This country will be ready to join other States in devising such reforms as will protect the Christian part of the population, without regarding the convenences of the Porte."

ALEXINATZ IN DANGER.

LONDON, August 28.—A special from Belgrade says Tchernayeff and Hanovesch drove the Turks out of Burgavaez and Stance, and then joined their forces, which increases the army of Moravia 10,000 men, notwithstanding Kerim Pasha, on the whole, has made clever advances, being on three sides of Alexinatz, which is decidedly in danger.

Spain.

THE CONSPIRACY AT PAMPELUNA—TWO SERGEANTS SHOT.

PAMPELUNA, August 26.—The reported discovery of a conspiracy at this place is confirmed. Two sergeants of the Spanish army were found guilty of high treason and immediately shot. Some disturbances occurred at San Sebastian, but were at once repressed.

France.

BANQUET TO THE RETURNED WORKINGMEN.

PARIS, August 27.—A banquet was given to-day to the independent delegates representing the workingmen, who have returned from the Philadelphia—Exhibition. Desmoulins described the visit, and others made speeches. A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to their friends in America for the cordial reception given the delegates.

Dr. E. C. Wines has received a diploma endowing him with the medal of Professor and Correspondent of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, in token of its high appreciation of his long and distinguished services in the cause of prison reform.

A BUNGLED EXECUTION.

A Murderer Hanged at Dayton, O.—The Rope Breaks on the First Trial.

DAYTON, O., August 25.—James Murphy, the murderer of Colonel William Dawson, was executed this afternoon. The murder was committed on the morning of the 1st of September a year ago. Dawson was the foreman of the Champion Plow Works of Dayton, and was attending the wedding party of one of his employees. Murphy, with several others, desired to enter the hall where the party was held. Dawson ordered them away, and they became insolent, when he threatened to put them out. They, in revenge, waylaid him on the street, and in midst of the struggle Murphy drew a knife, stabbing him to the heart. Murphy escaped on the first trial by a disagreement of the jury. He was convicted on the second, and sentenced to be hung to-day. Murphy was but nineteen years of age, but he had a very bad reputation. He had maintained his innocence of the crime until yesterday, when he made a full confession of his guilt, in the presence of his counsel and the Sheriff. His composure has been remarkable throughout, and on the scaffold this morning he evinced no simptons of nervousness. He made a few remarks, acknowledging his guilt, and the cap was then drawn over his head. The trap was sprung, but the rope gave way from his weight, and he fell to the floor. He was unconscious, and had to be carried to the scaffold. Another rope was procured, and at the second fall his neck was broken, pulsation ceasing in nineteen minutes, when he was pronounced dead.

CONCEALING CRIME.

Alleged Death from Abortion in Wilkesbarre—A Coroner and Doctor Involved.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 23.—Miss Josie Gallagher, aged twenty-four years, clerk in a dollar store of this city, died suddenly on Wednesday last, and the cause was said to be heart disease. Since then, rumors are being current that her death was due to the malpractice of a blundering physician who had procured a painful abortion. Coroner P. J. Prendergast investigated the matter, and on Saturday held an examination, after which he reported that no abortion had been attempted, and that death had resulted from pelvic abscesses and peritonitis. The friends and relations of the deceased were not satisfied with this, and then another examination was ordered by District Attorney Farnham. All assented, and accordingly last night the body was exhumed from the Catholic graveyard and taken to the City Hospital room, where Drs. J. B. Crawford, J. G. Guthrie, J. A. Murphy and R. Davis examined it. At midnight it was found that the Coroner's statement was false, and that plain evidence of an abortion was in the affected parts. Accordingly a police force was stationed about the sleeping apartments of Dr. Edward Gumpert, who is charged with the fatal work. The Coroner will also probably be called upon to answer for his willful mistake. The chain of circumstantial evidence is said to be complete. Gumpert was arrested by County Detective William Dewitt.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Party of Miners Attacked by Indians—Rich Returns from the Mines—New Telegraph Line.

CHEYENNE, August 25.—A party of fifteen men on a return trip from Deadwood were attacked by Indians on the 25th inst., ten miles beyond Sage creek, where Lieutenant Taylor's company of Twenty-third Infantry is stationed. Two horses were killed, three wounded and six stolen. The men escaped unhurt into the station, and Lieutenant Taylor sent out a detachment which recovered the wagons and property.

The latest news by the Black Hills *Pioneer*, published at Deadwood, is encouraging beyond measure. Eight hundred ounces of gold dust arrived in this city today, and yesterday a solid piece of quartz, consigned to the Pacific coast for exhibition, which bristles with free gold all over. The piece weighs about twenty-five pounds, and is estimated to contain a hundred dollars in gold. This is from the Alpha mine, and specimens of the same ore are now on exhibition in Philadelphia, in the name of W. C. Burnett.

The telegraph line, which has been making rather slow progress, owing to the absence of escort for working parties, is now making headway. All the poles are being set to Hot Creek, fifty-five miles beyond Laramie. The work of stringing the wires began on the 1st. Communication was had over it last night from Platte river.

MAYVILLE, N. Y.

A Steamboat Engineer Drowned—Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 28, 1876.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, Joseph Hoffman, engineer of the steamer Jamestown, fell overboard and was drowned in sixty feet of water, off Long Point. The captain on the upper deck, hearing the cry, "man overboard," signalled the engineer to reverse the engine, two or three times. Finding the signal not obeyed, he went down to the engine room. Hoffman was not there. The steamer is a stern-wheel, and it is supposed the engineer went out on the guard and was not seen to fall off. He leaves a wife and family. The wife was on board all the time of the accident. Boats are dragging for the body, but it is not found yet.

Henry Hale, a single man, residing at Ellery Centre, two and a half miles from Bemus Point, hung himself in a barn this morning. He seemed in usual health at breakfast.

A TRUSTING GIRL POISONED.

Ruined by Her Lover, and Arsenic Administered to Conceal the Crime.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., August 27.—A young man named Charles Wagner, son of highly respectable parents, was confined in the county jail at this place, last evening, under the suspicion of having caused the death of Miss Louisa Boyer, a neighbor's daughter. Wagner has been "paying attentions" to Miss Boyer for some eighteen months, and they have been upon the closest terms of intimacy. On Sunday evening last they were together until a late hour. During that night, directly after retiring, the young lady was taken violently ill, and gradually became weaker and weaker and expired at half-past four in the morning, Monday last. Dr. Kremer, a reputable practicing physician, was called during the night, but was baffled by the symptoms, and the young lady was really in a dying condition when he reached her bedside. On questioning her she said she had taken a powder—"looked like flour," and she could only add, in German, "he gave me it—he gave me it." Subsequently it was discovered that the victim was enciente, and suspicion of foul play at once fastened upon Wagner. The scene of the murder—for such it has proven to be—is about two miles from Lehigh Gap, in a wild section of the country, inhabited mainly by an ignorant, careless class of people, to whom coroner's inquests are unknown. District Attorney Siewers learned of the facts, however, and caused an inquest to be held. A post-mortem was made, and the stomach and liver of the murdered girl are now in the hands of Dr. Bertine S. Erwin, of this place, for analysis. All the medical gentlemen who have seen these parts agree in the opinion that the girl died from the effects of a dose of arsenious acid. It is said that Wagner bought the arsenic in a shop at Lehighton, four miles from here, a place he visited the Saturday previous. He stoutly denies this and puts the blame upon some mythical medical student. There seems to be no question but that he administered the poison in order to escape the penalty of the previous crime. The murder has caused some excitement here, and the case will be thoroughly investigated.—*Philadelphia Times*.

The "Color Line" in the Churches.

[From the New York Herald.]

The "color line" is pretty well maintained by Northern Evangelists when they visit the South. Messrs. Cree and Hall traveled there recently in the interest of Young Men's Christian Associations. Mr. Cree made a report to his brethren in Chicago recently, and when he was asked what he had done with the colored people, his answer was evasive, but it left the impression that it was impossible to work successfully with both races in the South. The *Interior*, of that city, sums up the case thus: "The amount of it is this, that Major Whittle, Mr. Moody, Mr. Cree and the Young Men's Christian Association, in their Southern shearings, clipped the flock with the white wool and left the larger flocks with the dark fleeces to undisturbed possession of the evil one." They made the excuse, too, that they could not get places in which to address the negroes, but the *Interior* meets that objection by the statement that Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has abundance of room in which to hold meetings, and all the other Southern cities have God's great temple, ready lighted, warmed and carpeted. So that the way is sufficiently prepared for such labor as that indicated.

Oscar Edler, a well-known glove importer of New York city, committed suicide on Sunday. Business troubles was the cause.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

Crooked Income-Tax Tilden.

THAT explanation from TILDEN is a long time in coming!

THE New York *Sun* vouches for TILDEN's honesty. This is as though a sneak-thief should give a certificate of character to a burglar.

IT WAS Lord BACON who said: "Nothing doth more hurt in a State than that cunning men should pass for wise." And yet TILDEN was not then born.

REMEMBER that every voter should be registered on or before September 6th. Therefore let every voter see that his name is on the list before that time.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS should be happy, now. JOHN KELLY has indorsed him, and a man with the Tammany seal on his back, should be able to defy all the Irishmen who assail him.

THE forthcoming order of the Attorney General, defining the rights and duties of United States Marshals under the election laws, will be issued in general orders from the War Department, with the necessary instructions to military officers.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists have at length filled the vacancies caused by declinations. Among those appointed is a Democrat, for State Treasurer. The spectacle of a Democrat in favor of prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is something out of the natural order of things.

HENDRICKS' declaration that no man should be put in office "who has furnished money to corrupt elections," cuts himself off, for he furnished to his subordinates the $20,000 that was furnished to him to corrupt the election in Indiana in 1872. It cuts TILDEN off, too, for he has furnished and is furnishing money to corrupt elections in every doubtful State.

A NOTABLE feature of the dinner of the Faneuil Hall marketmen, at Boston, last Saturday, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening, was the entire absence of all wines and liquors, which was resolved upon by the committee of arrangements after careful discussion. The *Journal* suggests that the alumni associations of the various colleges, at their reunions in Boston and elsewhere, take the hint.

THE decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that the bonds of the new four and a half per cent. loan as soon as delivered can be made a basis for the issuance of national bank currency the same as previous Government bonds will, it is thought in financial quarters, help to check the contraction which has been going on, and perhaps lead to more active business than we have had for the last six months.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: Merchandise imports, $4,724,681; produce exports, $5,163,132, and specie exports, $271,580. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, were $195,230,385, against $235,706,307 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $275,042,818 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $168,710,627, against $162,666,329 in 1875, and $192,271,425 in 1874. The total exports of specie were $38,975,728, against $61,310,597 in 1875, and $40,937,298 in 1874.

ACCORDING to the Edgefield, (S. C.) *Advertiser*, published at the home of Sitting Bull BUTLER, "there is a spirit abroad in Edgefield and in South Carolina which would be in no wise daunted by Federal bayonets in action, let alone in repose." Edgefield was the scene of the late riotous Kuklux proceedings which resulted in the forcible breaking up of a peaceable Republican meeting assembled to listen to an address from the Governor of the State. The White League gentry are clearing their throats for another "rebel yell."

A PROPOSITION for an important step in the direction of a common scientific language is to be brought before the International Medical Congress, which will sit in Philadelphia from the 4th to the 9th of September, in the shape of a new method of observation and recording which shall cure the defects in the existing system; one which shall enable any physician, in whatever part of the world he may be, to make a brief record of the significant phenomena of every case of disease which may come under his observation in language that every physician may read, as every mathematician reads mathematical signs.

THE rise in the public credit of the United States to a four-and-a-half per cent. stock at par in gold, and the gradual decline in the premium on gold, may be taken as auspicious signs of improved trade and confidence this fall. A further considerable decline in gold before November to 105 would satisfy the country that the Government is in earnest for the equalization of greenbacks with gold long before the first of January, 1879, when actual resumption would be a mere form without producing the slightest disturbance in the business or currency of the country.

"THIS is to be an aggressive campaign," said Governor TILDEN on the night of his nomination, when he is supposed to have been in a state of vinous exultation. How aggressive it may be inferred from the fact that he is floundering about in a vain effort to defend himself against a charge of perjury and swindling. His aggressiveness is that of the hunting dog of a Western NIMROD, who was put upon the trail of a wolf. "Did you see anything of a dog and wolf running this way?" he inquired of a stranger by the roadside. "Yes," was the answer, "they went past here a little while ago, and *the dog was a little ahead!*" The dog that went out to hunt was being hunted instead.

THE New York Evening *Post* throws out a fruitful hint to capitalists by dwelling on the duty and the advantages of giving all possible employment to labor, and counting the duty and the advantage not solely by financial gain. It is, of course, unwise to begin useless work for charity's sake; but why not venture upon desirable work in advance of its actual necessity, and let taste and humanity go in advance of the call of the market, and improve lands and make roads, and build houses, halls and churches, when such enterprise relieves suffering as well as produces goods? The Christian element in political economy has never yet been properly appreciated, nor its distinction from reckless sentimentalism accurately pointed out.

THE following important amendment to the bankrupt law which was passed by the last Congress is not generally known to lawyers and others interested. It changes the status of bankrupts materially. Under the revised statutes, section 5,108, a bankrupt was obliged to apply for a discharge from bankruptcy within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, but the section as amended now reads:

> At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and before the final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts. This section shall apply in all cases heretofore or hereafter commenced.

IN THE year 1865 the farmers of the Northwest, in convention, said:

"WHEREAS, The farmer and producer is compelled to give two-thirds of his crop to get the other one-third to market; and

"WHEREAS, We regard the present system of transportation as little less than a semi-legalized system of plunder," etc.

Out of this oppression the Granger movement grew. No true friend of railroad competition and cheap freights can afford to support the Democratic candidate for President, TILDEN having furnished for the last ten years all the brain power of that organization which the agricultural classes had so ardently been opposed to. It would be a sad commentary upon the struggles of Western farmers if their most violent enemy should be elected Chief Magistrate of this nation.

MANY of the capitalists of the country are quietly studying the problem of what it would cost to put TILDEN in the Presidency and give the Democracy full swing for four years. They know that the National debt has been reduced $659,000,000 under the Republicans; that it was $2,757,000,000 at its highest point and is now $2,093,000,000; and they know, also, that the late Democratic House adjourned with bills on its docket appropriating $472,000,000 to pay Southern claims for war damages. This sum, alone, would nearly wipe out the reduction made by the Republicans; and when to this is added a pension roll of wounded rebels and payment for the slaves lost by emancipation, a largely increased national debt looms up as the almost certain result of Democratic success. Increased debt means increased taxation; and the men of means in this country may as well look the fact in the face that if TILDEN is elected they will be more severely taxed than they were during the war. There is no escape from that conclusion.

OUR WATCHFUL REPRESENTATIVES.

The development of the fact that our Democratic Representatives in Congress permitted the United States Depository at Pittsburgh to be discontinued is an ugly one for Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN. Both of these gentlemen professed to be watchful of the interests of the city and anxious to promote its prosperity; and Mr. HOPKINS, in particular, gave assurances to our merchants that the Depository should not be interfered with. They were told to give themselves no further concern about the matter; *he* would see that the appropriation bill should be so amended as to continue the Depository. The Bank Clearing House was anxious to have it continued, and its members rested easy under the Hopkinsian assurances that the matter should be properly attended to. Yet it *has not* been attended to. These two watchful Representatives either gave the matter no thought and let the bill slip through without looking after its contents, or they deliberately co-operated with their party friends in securing the closing of the Depository. They are welcome to either horn of this dilemma. They were either grossly negligent of the city's interests or they were grossly criminal in inflicting an injury upon the business of the city.

But this is not all. In the River and Harbor bill they permitted a West Virginia member to outwit them and secure for his little backwoods State, with nothing but runs and creeks to improve, more money than was awarded to the improvement of the Ohio river. In that bill West Virginia, for the improvement of its unnavigable streams, gets $377,300, Tennessee $270,000, and the Ohio river, stretching for a thousand miles from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi river, gets but $175,000! Pittsburgh is directly and permanently interested in the Ohio river. It is one of the main arteries of her commerce. Her coal trade has no other outlet to the markets of the West and South. It is part, also, of a system of river navigation extending from 2,000 to 3,000 miles, and any expenditure that improves its navigation is of direct value to the trade and commerce of Pittsburgh. Yet that great artery of trade is put off with the paltry sum of $175,000, while West Virginia, which is nearly all mountains and woods, and has no water courses of more than ordinary importance, gets more than double as much!

It is plain, from this, that Mr. HERETER, of West Virginia, a backwoods country lawyer, had double the influence in Congress that HOPKINS and COCHRAN had. He worked for his State, and they did not for theirs. He stood by the interests of Piantakank creek and the other rocky affluants of the Kanawha, and they had neither word, nor vote, nor influence, nor care for the Ohio river, that annually bears away from the city three millions of tons of coal and coke, to say nothing of its other rich commerce. HERETER could get his $377,000 for the improvement of Goose Run and Scalp Level creek; but they, the watchful representatives of a great manufacturing city, with an immense river trade, could get but $175,000 for one of the chief rivers of the West!

Both of these representatives of ours held influential positions while these appropriations were taking shape. Where were they and what were they doing when this disparity was made against their city? Is Mr. HOPKINS' love for the city so bounded that it stops at Negley's Run, and Mr. COCHRAN's so limited that it cannot cross the Allegheny? It would seem so. They both neglected the city in its hour of need, and allowed us to be treated with shabbiness in one of the main appropriation bills of the session. We are not only, it appear, to be discriminated against by the railroads, but by our own members of Congress, who quietly submit to the grabbing of West Virginia and the greediness of Tennessee without a word of remonstrance or a single act of resistance.

TILDEN'S INCOME IN 1862.

Facts begin to accumulate against TILDEN, and to show that, instead of a net revenue of $7,118, upon which he paid taxes for the year 1862, his real income for that year was over $100,000. The sum of $26,000 he has already confessed; another sum of $5,000 has been traced to him; and now we have an instance, right here at home, in which he must have realized from $50,000 to $250,000. A correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

> At a meeting of bondholders, &c., of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, held at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, October 20, 1860, a plan was adopted for selling out that road on certain mortgages and at the same time S. J. Tilden (with J. F. D. Lanier and L. H. Meyer, of New York, and Samuel Hanna, of Indiana, and J. Edgar Thomson, of Philadelphia), was appointed purchasing agent to buy in the property of the road for the benefit of the parties entering into the scheme. The road was sold to these agents October 24, 1861, and conveyed to them by deed dated February 18, 1862. A new company was formed pursuant to the plan February 26, 1862. The purchasing agents, Tilden and the others mentioned, made final deed to the new company March 2, 1862. April 10, 1862, the final settlement between the agents and company was made, and on May 1, 1862, the road passed into the full control of the new company. Except that Tilden's name was inserted in the mortgages given to secure the new bonds of the company, his connection with the matter seems to have ended on or before May 1, 1862.
>
> Did Mr. Tilden do this business for nothing or did he receive pay for the same, and if he received pay did he not receive it in 1862 when the business was completed? And if he did receive compensation for the job in 1862 has he reported it as a part of his income for that year, and if he has not reported it had he not better do a little "reforming" right at this point for the benefit of the Government, which he is so anxious to serve?
>
> The following resolution was passed at the meeting of October 20, 1860, above alluded to: "*Resolved*, That a proper compensation, hereafter to be fixed, ought to be made to the gentlemen composing the Purchasing and Advisory Committees for their services, in addition to the expense of carrying out their trusts."

How much this "proper compensation" amounted to has not yet been ascertained; but it is certain that it ranged from $50,000 to $250,000. On one side it is alleged that he received a $50,000 fee from the company in that year, and the New York *Times* alleges that the sum of $500,000 was set apart as the "proper compensation," under the resolution of October 20, 1860, which was divided among the members of the Purchasing Committee. Whatever the share of this compensation was, that fell to Mr. TILDEN, it is certain that he received *some* pay for his services, in 1862, and it is also certain that he did not include it in his income return for that or any other year. There is no escape from the conclusion that he deliberately defrauded the Government in evading the taxes that were its due.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

> Democrats do not pretend to know, and do not pretend to care, what income tax was paid by Mr. Hayes, if any, and we do not believe there is a Democrat in the country who would not regard any attempt to find out as a piece of impudence which Mr. Hayes would be justified in resenting, if the opportunity were given, by personal chastisement.

They do not care to find out because they know they can find out nothing. HAYES paid *his* income tax like a man, and has no perjury to answer for.

But the *Eagle* cannot pooh-pooh this affair out of the way by dictating that the public has no concern in a prompt and honest return by taxpayers of their taxable income. A false return not only defrauds the Government, but increases the burden of other taxpayers. It is, consequently, a matter of public concern that every man should bear his own share of the public burdens. Morality, also, is interested in the question of perjury which a false return involves. Not even SAMUEL J. TILDEN is to be permitted to swear falsely without awaking public interest and public indignation. The perjurer and tax-cheater cannot hide behind his personal rights and resent an inquiry into his returns as "impudence." A tax return is a public, not a private, act: and he who commits a crime in making it, justly subjects himself to public rebuke.

Mr. TILDEN is a man who makes great pretensions of personal purity and of devotion to "reform" in the administration of public affairs. He is, besides, a candidate for the chief place in the nation. Whatever he has said or done is a proper subject of inquiry. He challenges such a scrutiny by his claim to superior integrity and hostility to corruption. If it can be shown that *he* is dishonest his pretensions go for naught; if it can be proven that *he* has defrauded the Government, his unworthiness to administer it is made plain; and if it can be demonstrated that *he*, the "Reformer" *par excellence*, has committed perjury in order to save himself from the payment of an unwelcome tax, his unfitness to be President has been conclusively made out.

The inquiry into Mr. TILDEN's tax returns is not to gratify a prurient curiosity; *that* would be unjustifiable; but it is to expose his dishonesty and make bare the baldness of his claims as a "reformer." The man who sets himself to the work of reforming the Government invites, thereby, a rigid scrutiny into the cleanness of his hands. If a blot is discovered upon them, he has no right to complain of the examination which developed it. There is, therefore, no "impudence" in the examination which he is justified in resenting. If he does not like the result of it, he must remember that he was under no obligation to challenge it.

THE *Inter Ocean*, of Chicago, gives the following details of another sharp business transaction, in which TILDEN was the chief actor. There may be those who think these smart transactions honest, but the general verdict would be that such a sharper is entirely unworthy of such an office as that of President:

> The Chicago and Galena Railroad was built by the people living along the line, who subscribed for small quantities of stock and were allowed, if they chose, to work out their subscriptions with their teams and farm hands. It was built "by the people and for the people." One branch ran to Freeport, where it connected with the Illinois Central, over whose track trains were run to Galena. This was the main line. Another branch ran from Turner Junction to Fulton, where it connected with the Iowa road running from Clinton, on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, to Omaha. The Chicago and Galena Railroad had for its Directors such men as Walter Newberry, B. W. Raymond, F. Moseley, Jason McCord, the Hon. John Wentworth, and other gentlemen living along the line between Chicago and Galena. They were careful, economical managers. While they remained at the head of the company the stockholders always received semi annually a dividend of five per cent., and the stock was always above par.
>
> The Northwestern road, whose stock had a merely nominal value, had come into the possession of a ring of speculators in New York city, at the head of which was Samuel J. Tilden, the present candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States. The ring, in pursuance of its scheme, first purchased for a song the bulk of the stock of the Northwestern, and then, without exciting suspicion, obtained sufficient stock in the Chicago and Galena road to elect a new Board of Directors. The new board immediately, without consulting the stockholders, proceeded to consolidate with the Northwestern, accepting three shares of the latter for each one of the Chicago and Galena. The effect was to enrich the holders of Northwestern stock at the expense of the holders of Chicago and Galena stock. The transaction was a steal of the worst kind, but it was accomplished under legal forms and the victims had no redress. Among those who figured on the winning side were W. B. Ogden, G. L. Dunlap, Perry H. Smith and others, all of whom are now numbered with the most ardent supporters of Tilden. Tilden was looked upon then, and has always been regarded, as the chief of the "gobblers."

THE Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following on the authority of an eminent citizen of the South:

> We have on our table a letter from an old friend, a Southern gentleman of many years' standing, before the war a Douglas Democrat, and since the war a sincere Republican, still residing on the spot where he was born, in one of the cotton States. For obvious reasons we do not print his name, but his position is so high, and his testimony so direct, that a few words from his pen may be useful as showing the settled purposes of the Confederate Democracy should they obtain control of the United States Government: "Let me say to you, my dear friend, that if Tilden and Hendricks are elected the Secessionists will own them, and will control the Government. We will have no peace for a century to come. *The Supreme Court of the United States will be enlarged to make a majority of Democrats on the bench, who will declare the Fourteenth and other amendments no part of the Constitution of the United States.* Many of our former slave-owners believe that if the Democrats can get possession of the Government that such owners will be paid for their slaves. Jefferson Davis, in that case, will be pensioned within the next three years, and the family of every Confederate General who fell during the rebellion will also be pensioned on the Government. As things now stand with us it is impossible for men loyal to the Government to be elected to Congress from the South." The writer of this letter sustains a position in his State like that of Eli K. Price or Frederick Fraley, in Philadelphia, and is a man about their age.

THERE are numerous signs of improving trade this fall. Many of the large cotton factories in the Eastern States, which have been idle for months, are starting up again, giving employment to thousands of operatives. Prices for textile goods have reached a point from which there can possibly be no more shrinkage, and dealers seem to be cognizant of this fact, and are not slow purchasers. A significant fact in this connection is the purchase of some 8,000,000 pounds of wool in the Boston market during the past six weeks, manufacturers being the principal purchasers. Prices for most kinds of manufactured goods are very low, in first hands, but in view of the long non-production, there are now less goods on the market than there has been in three years past, and hence the strong probability of a rise in prices. The Boston *Herald* says:

> The cost of manufacturing has declined so much that we begin again to compete with other nations. The throngs of people who had crowded into the cities during the era of speculation are returning to the country. Imports have fallen off nearly thirty per cent. since 1873. This process of readjustment is very tedious and painful, but it is the only way to solid ground. And we believe that we have touched bottom. The country is harvesting abundant crops, for which a brisk demand is promised. The farmers, now the most prosperous class, will be good customers. The stock of manufactures on hand cannot be large, and the wheels of industry will be made to move again.

WE ARE sorry to see that there is division among the Republicans in two of the Maine Congressional districts, and that there is a chance of Democratic success in one or both of them. It is earnestly to be hoped the differences in these districts may be amicably adjusted before election day. Neither Maine nor any other State can afford to permit personal feeling or revenge to overcome party unity, in view of the disgraceful and dangerous doings of the Confederate House of Representatives. The question is not one of men, but of principle. As the Washington *Republican* pertinently says:

> In the event of Tilden's election to the Presidency every Republican can see the importance of having a Republican Congress to check him in the course he would be compelled to pursue. Southern claims, amounting to millions upon millions of dollars, would be presented and passed in case of a Democratic Executive and Congress. These claims are already prepared, or in the course of preparation. They embrace all property of every description destroyed on account of the rebellion. But it will be said that there is no danger of the election of Tilden. Admit it, what then? A Democratic House, with the same composition with the present, can work incalculable harm to the cause of right and justice, besides crippling the workings of the Government. Argument upon this point is not necessary to convince any intelligent Republican in Maine or elsewhere. The recent acts of that House speak for themselves.

THERE are many indications to warrant the belief that we are very close to hard pan. Relative to the reduction of prices the *Iron Age* says:

> If such a settling down was, as many believed, indispensably prerequisite to a recovery from industrial paralysis and commercial stagnation, we may congratulate ourselves that it has taken place easily, and that we have now reached a condition which can only change for the better. Of course a continuation of the present unsatisfactory condition of business would mean ruin to many who have thus far managed to work along in the hope of better times to come, but this does not contradict our proposition that any change in the commercial situation is likely to be in the direction of improvement. Since 1873 there has been a steady decline in prices, until the cost of living is brought down to, and in some items below, the ante-war standard.

This is a fact not generally thought of. People still talk about cheap times before the war, forgetting that such differences as exist between prices now and then are less than would be legitimately due to a natural appreciation of values. In groceries and provisions the decline since the panic has been great enough to bring prices to the level of the ante-war average, and in some items below it.

BOB TOOMBS, of Georgia, who less than a year ago proclaimed in a public speech before members of the Legislature of that State, that the black vote was wiped out by *intimidation and bribery, and that he helped to do it*; that every Republican county had been *carried by intimidation and bribery*; that he advised it and paid his money for it, and that he would have scorned the whites if they had done otherwise; that he had bought colored votes, and would buy them "as long as they put beasts to go to the ballot-box," is again becoming a conspicuous figure in Georgia politics. He is just as outspoken in his treasonable sentiments now as at any time during the war, and is also shouting himself hoarse for "TILDEN and reform." He stands as a living symbol of the many phases of *ante-bellum* politics, and he stands also for the Democratic party of today. His name is connected with everything that is fanatical, traitorous or sectional in spirit or design—and hence he yields swift and cordial support to the Democratic standard bearer. He knows his man.

Railroad Wreckers.

[From the Brooklyn Argus, Dem.]

"The attempt to prove Mr. Tilden a 'wrecker of railroads' turns out a disastrous failure, as Mr. Hewitt so conclusively showed in his speech, in reply to Mr. Kasson."—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Hewitt did not show that Governor Tilden is not a railroad "wrecker." He only *said* so. What he did show was his own disregard for facts, and that Mr. Kasson and the New York *Sun* are not posted on railroad "wrecking." The Terre Haute wreck is comparatively a new affair. Suit was only commenced against Tilden a year ago, and until this suit is decided, Tilden will say that it is a "political persecution." But men do not usually sue others for conspiracy and fraud without cause, and there is little doubt that the Terre Haute suit will prove as well founded as was the one of Julius Wadsworth and others, brought against the same Samuel J. Tilden in 1865, for "wrecking" the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and trying to swindle them out of over $2,000,000. There could have been no "political persecution" intended in 1865, for Tilden was not then in the "Reform" business. He then was, as Parton says in his 1866 Manual, only "the head of the greatest railroad ring in America."

Instead of discussing the undecided Terre Haute suit, had Mr. Kasson turned to the records of the United States Court of the District of Northern Illinois, and from those records read what took place way back in 1865, he would have been more sensible than to talk about a paltry $280,000 matter.

Our neighbor of the *Sun* is fond of facts. Will it not look carefully into a forthcoming *Argus* on the career of Samuel J. Tilden? It will contain some very interesting facts, and facts which will prove good reading. We assume that it will then furnish to its readers the facts of which the following are a synopsis:

"UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—Julius Wadsworth vs. Samuel J. Tilden and others—Julius Wadsworth being duly sworn, &c., deposes and says * * * Your orator would further state, that Samuel J. Tilden and others, to him unknown, consorted together, &c., *in fraud of all the rights* of your orator, and all stockholders similar to himself (in the Galena and Chicago Railroad) * * * that there has been AN OVERISSUE OF STOCK, which has not been reported to the stockholders, of *some two or three million dollars*, &c.

"JANUARY 7, 1865.

"STATE OF NEW YORK, SS., &c.—On this seventh day of January, 1865, personally appeared before me the above mentioned Julius Wadsworth, and made oath, &c.

"JAMES A. WELCH,
[Seal.] "Notary Public."

Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, wrote the opinion in this celebrated case of railroad "wrecking" by the "original wrecker." The decision compelled the "Reformer" Tilden and his associates to make good the "two or three million dollars." [We notice that Uncle Sammy does not say anything about this case, any more than he does about his Relief bill from penalties for defrauding the Government, in any of his interesting lectures on "reform."] Judge Davis said, in substance:

"Finally, these stockholders (Wadsworth and others) of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, who have exchanged their stock *in ignorance of their rights*, (!) CAN NOW BE RESTORED, and the bondholders *saved from impending ruin*, by joining in the efforts now being made to set aside the *pretended consolidation*, which was *consummated by trickery and fraud*." * * * * * *

Had Mr. Kasson brought forth the above facts on the floor of Congress, he would have been accredited a brilliant man, and he would have had a wider circulation than even the *Argus* can give them. It was too bad to be wasting time over the small Terre Haute "wreck," for the head "wrecker" and defendant in both suits was the same Samuel J. Tilden, and in the Galena case the "wreckers" were compelled to hand over to the Court of Admiralty some millions' worth of their plunder.

But we think that we have some other very high authority on this Galena "wreck," which the brilliant New York *Sun* will recognize even by moonlight. We quote:

"THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE."

[From the Chicago Republican July 9, 1865, (then edited by Charles A. Dana, now editor of the New York *Sun*.)]

"The United States Court, Judges Davis and Treat, yesterday, &c. * * * They virtually, if not in fact, decided that the consolidation was to stand, but that non-consenting stockholders SHOULD BE MADE WHOLE as to the value of the property, *on the day the consolidation took place.*"

Our neighbor will find any quantity of good reading in the forthcoming Tilden *Argus*. Its editor may change his mind in regard to the railroad "wrecker" after reading it, as Carl Schurz and Speaker Littlejohn did theirs, after they had read only a few copies of the regular edition.

Damaging Testimony.

The Brooklyn *Argus* (Dem.) has a ten-column arraignment of Samuel J. Tilden. For those who discount Republican statements of his venality and pretense, this will be excellent and trustworthy reading, coming, as it does, from a paper which says: "The *Argus* is not opposing the Democratic party: IT IS EXPOSING AN INSINCERE SHAM AND GOVERNMENT SWINDLER *in the party.* * * *We are opposing* A CORRUPT MAN. * * TILDEN HAS PROVEN HIMSELF TO BE A VENAL DESPOT!"

We shall here produce, for the instruction of the large number of wavering Democrats, and for the confirmation of those who have already come out from among and separated themselves from the venal and insincere Democracy, the summary of the *Argus*'s ten-column exposure of the great modern deceiver, Samuel J. Tilden:

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF PROOFS.

1. Tilden refuses to pay his land taxes in the State of Michigan.
2. Swindled the Government by issuing illegal and bogus currency—refusing to pay taxes on the same and smuggling a "Relief" bill through Congress to get rid of the "penalties."
3. False income returns.
4. Calling alcohol "ether," and swindling the Government out of the taxes on whisky.
5. Compelling laborers to take "due bills" at four months' time, shaving the "due bills" at the store of Wetmore & Tilden.
6. Teaching the Credit Mobilier swindlers.
7. The first "railroad conspiracy" in the United States.
8. Head of the greatest railroad ring in America.
9. Makes fraudulent issue of stock—compelled to refund $2,000,000.
10. Tilden and Tweed. Election frauds. Tilden, the adviser of the Credit Mobilier ring, the railroad ring and Tweed's New York ring.
11. Standing "aloof" from reform. Destroying the vouchers, and the escape of Connolly.
12. Tweed nominates Tilden for the Presidency and rides away.
13. Disregard of his official oath. Public conspirators not molested.
14. Deserted his party and helped defeat Lewis Cass.
15. Results of his boasted canal reform: One conviction, no money recovered, and $92,000 expended.
16. Defeating the reform constitutional amendments.
17. What Chairman Tilden did for New York and Brooklyn.
18. Executive signature given to a corrupt and unconstitutional bill.
19. An Irish Democrat on Tilden's despotism.
20. How he secured the nomination—Bargains with ring men—Packing State conventions and suborning newspapers.
21. Surrender of his hard-money principles to the soft-money inflationists.
22. Cost of inflation.

If a man has the cunning and boldness to do what Samuel J. Tilden has done in the subordinate positions filled by him, what would he do if vested with the executive power and influence of the nation?

A fine record, verily, for a "reformer."

Be Economical.

"Take care of the pennies." Look well to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will be always poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when there are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than your blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. A fool may make money but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard when you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

Miss Florence Nightingale has written the following characteristic letter to the English National Society to raise funds for the relief of the Servian wounded: "Good cheer to your efforts to help the sick and wounded of both sides, and bring them hospital and medical necessaries and comforts, too. I hope in this heartrending war, a war for a cause as intensely interesting as the cause of most wars is uninteresting; a war which will, please God, at last bring freedom, the safety and blessing of home, of industry, of progress, all that Englishmen, and English women, and English children most prize; let every English child give its mite to what are now the valleys of the shadow of death. But for this, 'to execute righteousness and judgment to all the oppressed,' we must help righteously the sufferers on all sides. So God speed the Eastern war sick and wounded relief fund, prays Florence Nightingale, from her sick bed, August 15, 1876."

HENDRICKS IN 1863.

"The Knights of the Golden Circle"—He Was a Major General of the Order—Tries to Liberate Rebel Prisoners—And Establish a New Confederacy—Thwarted in the Nick of Time.

[From the Oakland Daily Transcript, July 1, 1876.]

THE CAMP MORTON AFFAIR.

In one particular the nominations of the St. Louis Convention are as strong as could be made. Both candidates are essentially disunion Democrats, and the ticket may therefore be expected to inspire the utmost enthusiasm of the party. Governor Tilden is the reputed author of the infamous resolution adopted at the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1864, which declared the war a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities after the victory had been won by the Union armies, and when the rebellion was on its last legs. As to Mr. Hendricks, it is well known that he was in open sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, and did everything in his power to create insurrection in the West and take those States out of the Union. To establish this fact it is only necessary to make a rapid review of

THE CAMP MORTON CONSPIRACY,

in which Hendricks was leading actor.

Some time in June, 1862, a great Democratic mass meeting was called to meet in Indianapolis, ostensibly a political meeting, but the real purpose being to seize Camp Morton, liberate the rebel prisoners, get possession of the arsenal, and give the State over to the Confederacy. More than 50,000 Secession Democrats attended from all parts of the State, and nearly all armed with revolvers. At that time the State of Indiana had 90,000 soldiers at the front. Camp Morton was garrisoned by only two regiments, and those were poorly armed having no cannon, so that the capture of that post by so vast a number of armed men seemed altogether feasible. On the morning of the meeting an expose of the treasonable order of the Knights of the Golden Circle had been published in the *Journal and Gazette*, by Colonel A. E. Redstone, now of Oakland, who, under various disguises, had worked his way into a number of their lodges and learned the purpose of the convention. Great excitement prevailed in the city, and all expected that a collision of the swarming rebel Democracy and the handful of Union troops would occur during the day. On the previous evening General Carrington, the commander of Camp Morton, had sent to Chicago and obtained several cannons, and these, unknown to the great crowd of insurgents, were held in readiness for the emergency.

When the crowd had assembled and the speaker and officers had taken their places on the stand, Colonel Redstone mounted the platform, seized one of the small flags, and waving it aloft, called for

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE BOYS AT THE FRONT,

and for the final triumph of the Union cause," and the crowd, not understanding the precise situation, cheered lustily. At length the mistake was discovered, some one drew a pistol threatening to shoot the daring interloper, and as small squads of Union men had been stationed at intervals through the vast assemblage, a general fight was imminent. At this point, Redstone called to the Union men to "train that cannon upon the stand," and although no cannon was in sight there was an immediate precipitate retreat of the unterrified, Hendricks and * * * * they being the first to leap from the stand and scale the adjacent fence. The Union men then took possession of the platform and held a rousing meeting. A party of the rebel Democracy repaired to their hall, but their original purpose having been discovered and defeated, their subsequent proceedings were spiritless. When returning home in the evening the Democratic ruffians fired from the cars upon the Soldiers' Home, wounding one of the inmates. This aroused the whole city. Cannons were brought to the depot and planted in front of the trains, after which the Union men went through the cars disarming the passengers, and collecting altogether about 5,000 revolvers and small arms.

Such is a rapid sketch of a well known historical event in which Governor Hendricks was a participator. There is no doubt that Hendricks and * * * * were the projectors and leaders of the conspiracy, which was only defeated by the courage and firmness of a few Union men. It is not to be supposed that Hendricks' participation in that infamous affair

WILL DIMINISH HIS POPULARITY

with a party which was notoriously in sympathy with the rebellion; but it remains for the more enlightened and patriotic people of the country to decide whether a man of such antecedents may be safely advanced to a position so near to the head of the Government.

The above newspaper article was inclosed in the following letter from Judge R. B. Hall, of California, directed to Colonel A. E. Redstone, Washington City, D. C.:

JUDGE R. B. HALL'S LETTER.

OAKLAND, CAL., July 1, 1876.

Colonel A. E. Redstone, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In conversation to-day with your old friend, Captain A. P. Wilson, of San Francisco, I learn that you know, of a truth, that Hendricks, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, actually joined the secret, treasonable order of the

"KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE,"

in Indiana, during the war. Since the same treasonable elements are again seeking to take the reins of Government, it at once becomes the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every loyal citizen to place the seal of his disapprobation on all candidates for Government offices who lent aid and comfort to traitors in arms. You will confer a favor on the writer, as well as the Union voters in both parties, by giving all the facts connected with the affair within your personal knowledge.

Very respectfully,
R. B. HALL.

REPLY OF COLONEL A. E. REDSTONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1876.

Hon. R. B. Hall, Oakland, California:

SIR: Please find statement concerning the matters inquired about in your letter of July 1st instant.

While in California in 1856, I obtained from a member of the "Nicaraguan Expedition," whom I met in the mines, the full ritual of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." I returned to Indiana in 1859. After the war broke out, a man by the name of Daniel Spear, living now near Indianapolis, informed me of the meeting of the society using the same signs that the man from Nicaragua had explained to me. I requested him to keep silent, and I would find out the nature of the association. I met them at Orm's Mill, a short distance south of Indianapolis, accompanied by Sergeant Charles Roberts, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana volunteers, both in disguise. He making a slight mistake was kept outside, but where he could see what was going on inside.

It was at one of these meetings I heard the report made by the adjutant that

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS AND * * * *

WERE MAJOR GENERALS.

* * * * * * was the commander-in-chief of the Northwest of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a treasonable organization, the design of which was to establish a "Northwestern Confederacy." It was in this treasonable organization that the plot was laid to assassinate Governor Morton, liberate the rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, seize the armory, and put arms into their hands, and give over the State of Indiana to the Southern Confederacy, and the consummation of this scheme was the assembling of the "Famous Democratic Convention of March, 1863."

The evening before the Convention met, I made a full expose of the signs, grips, password and preamble, which disconcerted them to the extent that they did not dare use them unless to those they were sure they had met in the organization. The facts, as I remember them, are as follows:

THE CONVENTION.

Just as McQuoit, an iron merchant, had put up the last flag, before the commencement, I remarked to a friend "that the old battle flag, inscribed 'Winchester,' should not be desecrated altogether," stepped upon the stand, and pointing to the flag, said to the multitude gathered: "Gentlemen, do you see those old battle-torn flags: Let's give three hearty cheers for those old flags and the Union." [They were given under the mistake that I was one of the Democratic managers.] "Now, three cheers for the brave boys that bore them through the hard-fought field at Winchester." [Not so strong this time.] "Now, three hearty cheers for Abe Lincoln and his administration." They wilted when they found they

WERE AGAIN COMPLETELY SOLD.

Some drew their revolvers, when I cried out, "Train that cannon upon this stand," and stepped from the platform into the crowd. Later in the day, after a great many had been taken to the Mayor's office, relieved of their pistols and fined, Hendricks and other speakers were on the platform—Church, of Chicago, was speaking—the provost guard were ordered to arrest a man in front of the stand, made an opening through the center, which was filled by Union men, and as they approached the stand, Hendricks & Co. took flight and brought up in a hollow square of cavalry at the corner of State House yard. A sergeant of the Thirty-ninth Iowa got the floor, and commenced giving those rebels some wholesome advice, when the Union men, seeing me on the platform, commenced to cheer and call my name. The sergeant gave way, and I again made a full expose of that treasonable organization. Some of them became furious and again drew revolvers, but they were struck down. General H. B. Carrington, commandant of the post of Indiana and Michigan, had taken the precaution to have the soldiers ready for any emergency, and batteries were planted to rake every avenue, but when the Terre Haute train went out they

FIRED SOME FOUR THOUSAND SHOTS,

mostly while passing the Soldiers' Home, wounding a soldier. General Carrington then ordered a field piece, double shotted with grape and canister, placed on the Peru Railroad track, just on the turn. The Democrats, who lined the top of the cars on the train—the inside was also crammed—commenced firing from the top and through the windows, and wounded a little girl. The cavalry dashed forward and ordered the train to stop. Just as they came within full view of the cannon close ahead, the insurgents wilted and commenced throwing their revolvers into Pogue's run, and 1,500 of these Democratic friends of Tom Hendricks, and in full sympathy with him, were marched out of the cars, disarmed, and after being paroled prisoners of war, were sent on their journey. We captured about 2,000 revolvers from this train alone.

A short time after this event, while at the Union League, Hon. William H. Kendrick, of Indianapolis, sent his nephew to inform me that "two assassins, one from Dayton, O, and one from Baltimore, Md., had come to assassinate me," but my detectives were already on their track, and they suspecting it started away, but were followed and shot—one in the streets of Dayton, and one in Baltimore—which caused a great Democratic howl. About this time, it will be remembered, two companies of the Seventy-first Indiana were outflanked for twenty miles in Sullivan county, by

K. G. C., TEN THOUSAND STRONG.

It was this treasonable organization that induced Morgan to make his raid that made Indiana tremble in the balance, caused bonfire, to light the streets of their capital city, the bells of alarm to peal out the people *en masse*, to march the streets at the midnight hour, and attempted to destroy the nation's life.

Many remember the trial of H. H. Dodd, Democratic Auditor of the State of Indiana, who was tried and condemned to be shot. I will be willing to be judged by the testimony in the above case, and see if there is not further sworn testimony connecting Mr. Hendricks with that transaction of secreting arms labeled "Sunday school books."

I think General H. B. Carrington, Hon. William H. Kendrick, General John Coburn, Hon. T. J. Carson and many others will bear evidence to the truth of this statement.

It was generally charged that "Tom" Hendricks was in the conspiracy from top to bottom at that time. I do not wish to be conspicuous in this campaign, but you have asked a statement, and I have given you part of the written history of Indiana during the war. I was in

A NUMBER OF THE LODGES

of the K. G. C.'s gave testimony before the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, district of Indiana, against them, while at the same time there was one of the K. G. C.'s on the jury. They evidently thought they had the power to turn the State of Indiana over to the Southern Confederacy. Had their designs not been frustrated and opportunely exposed, they would have been successful.

I claim no merit for my part in the matter. I did what I conceived to be my duty and willingly took the chances, more uncertain probably than on the battle field, as many incidents I could relate would convince all; but, sir, this is not now the issue. The Democratic party did try to stab the nation's life by force and rebellion; and the victor party, called Republican, have robbed (by false systems) the people of what was left.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

is the main issue. The "bloody shirt" was reburied, with the corpse, on the last great Centennial Fourth of July, 1876. Let it rest in peace. Let us reorganize as a people and strive to mend the broken links and bind all the citizens of the Republic in the bonds of perfect friendship—to strive for the material advancement, elevation and prosperity of our common country. The men who support "contraction of the currency" and "resumption" are more hurtful to the welfare of this people than those a few years ago in open rebellion against the Government; and let not those who have stagnated the industries, robbed, despoiled and starved the producing people say much about "traitors." It strikes with flattened tones upon the ears of the impoverished masses of this once prosperous Republic.

Respectfully,
ALBERT F. REDSTONE.

A PERSONAL CONUNDRUM.

Is Samuel J. Tilden a Perjurer?

[From the New York Times, August 22.]

One of Mr. Tilden's chief sources of strength is the belief in his great wealth, a wealth which he has been lucky enough to acquire himself, and chiefly within the last fifteen years. Mr Tilden is anxious to have it believed that he was an earnest upholder of the Government in its war with secession, and did his full share in strengthening its hands. Yet we find on inquiry in the proper quarter that Mr. Tilden, whose voluntary contributions to the support of the nation's life do not appear where those of others are found, also took care not to contribute his due share of the involuntary contributions which in theory all of us were compelled to make. In other words our great reformer, our defender of honesty, our earnest supporter of the Government, contrived in very questionable ways to pay just as little as possible of the tax due from him on the great wealth he was acquiring during the ten years or more that a tax was imposed upon incomes.

The first income tax law was passed in August, 1861, and imposed a tax upon the incomes of that year, to be collected in the spring of 1862. Amendments were made in July, 1862, and at various later periods. As is well known, every one was required to make a return of his income under oath and with considerable detail. Mr. Tilden made returns for the years 1862 and 1863, but after that time he seems to have come to the conclusion that it was cheaper for him to make no return, but to leave Assessor to guess at his income, and then to pay a tax upon that sum so guessed at, with the penalty of fifty per cent. added, which the law imposed for failure to make a return. And so Mr. Tilden made no return of his income after that of 1863, for all the years during which that tax continued, which was down to 1872. We presume not one will suggest that year after year he submitted to pay a penalty for not making a return, and to pay besides his just share of the tax. The inevitable conclusion is, that he found it cheaper not to do as an honest citizen, as a sincere upholder of the Government, would have done—make out a correct return of his income annually, and pay the tax upon it. If any one has a lingering doubt upon that subject, it will vanish when we say that during the entire period of the imposition of the income tax Mr. Tilden, millionaire as he was, paid a tax on an average income, penalties included, of about fifteen thousand dollars a year. This, be it remembered, was during the years when he was receiving that large income from his occupation as a railway wrecker which has made his enormous fortune.

It was during these years that he was reorganizing the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, from which, alone, he admits under oath that he received in one year twenty thousand dollars in cash and a large amount of bonds; that he was, as partner, counsel and trustee, gobbling up the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company in Illinois; that he was appropriating to himself the great profits of the Continental Improvement Company, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Peninsular Railroad Company in Michigan. It was during this period that, as counsel of Oakes Ames, he gave the advice which led to the Credit Mobilier, with its crop of frauds and scandals. It was during this period, too, that he stands charged upon the books of the Erie Railway Company with twenty thousand dollars paid to him for legal services, extending over two months only. It was during this period that he purchased his costly residence at Gramercy Park. Yet, with all these sources and evidences of a large income, this earnest supporter of the Government contrived to pay a tax on an average income of only about fifteen thousand dollars a year. If the laws were enforced against our model reformer, we have no hesitation in saying he would have to disgorge a large sum out of which he has cheated the Government. Why do not the authorities take measures to compel him to pay up? There is, we believe, no statute of limitation against the Government in civil actions, so that a suit can be maintained, and as a criminal prosecution is barred, Mr. Tilden, if his evidence were needed, could not refuse to testify on the ground of criminating himself.

If such a suit is brought, we can suggest to the Government where it will find some conclusive testimony. On December 26, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, under oath, in which he said: "I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, and county of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118."

In other words, in December, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore that his entire income liable to tax during the year 1862, was $7,118, and upon that sum, and that sum alone, did he pay any tax. But in his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed a few days ago, Mr. Tilden swore under oath as follows: "That for such services the defendant Tilden made charge of ten thousand dollars against said second mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid, by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October, 1862: * * * that the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of ten thousand dollars on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, * * * and which payment appears under date of November 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden, 'on account of professional services.'"

In other words, having sworn, in 1863, that his entire income for the year 1862 from all sources liable to taxation—counsel fees, dividends, rents, profits—was only $7,118, he, 1876, swears that during the same year, 1862, he received from two sources alone—his services to a single company—twenty thousand dollars. By his own sworn admission, therefore, Mr. Tilden stands indebted to the Government in a considerable sum for unpaid income tax for 1862, and we have two oaths by Mr. Tilden utterly inconsistent with each other. And yet this man is *the* honest man, *the* reformer of the country!

We, of course, do not overlook the fact that Mr. Tilden's oath in 1862 was that his income liable to taxation was only $7,118, and that, in arriving at his taxable income, he was legally entitled to make certain deductions from his gross income. But it will be noticed in the first place, that even if he had no income whatever in 1862, except the twenty thousand dollars which he admits receiving from the Terre Haute Railroad Company, his deductions for expenses, taxes, &c., would have been nearly thirteen thousand dollars. That there could not honestly have been any such amount of deductions is clear from the fact that when, in 1863, Mr. Tilden made a detailed return of his income, he could figure out his deductions for expenses, repairs, taxes and other items allowed under the law, at only $6,552. But it is, of course, clear that in 1862, Mr. Tilden must have had much income other than the twenty thousand dollars he admits having received from the Terre Haute Railroad Company. His professional income from other sources in that year must have been large. Moreover, that he had a considerable income from other sources is rendered certain by the fact that in 1863, when he made a detailed statement of his income for that year, he disclosed an income of nearly thirteen thousand dollars from dividends and interest on investments. It seems to us that it would be well for the Government to give Mr. Tilden a chance to explain matters under circumstances where a cross-examination would refresh his memory.

Mr. Tilden's answer in the Circuit Court, to which we have referred, contains other pregnant evidence of still greater profits of his which escaped taxation. The complaint in that case charged that there was about $280,000 of mortgage bonds and $491,000 of stock of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, which were issued to Mr. Tilden and three other persons as Trustees, and which they had failed to account for. Mr. Tilden's answer, in effect, admits the charge of the receipt of the stock and bonds, or some portion of them, but says they were received by him and his associates not as Trustees, but as their own property, in return for risks assumed and services rendered. If this be so, and Mr. Tilden certainly cannot hereafter be permitted to deny it, here was a large amount of profits made during the period when the income tax was in force which should have paid a tax but did not.

How much stock and bonds Mr. Tilden personally received we cannot say, but the report of the Committee of the Directors of the Terre Haute Railroad Company, which we published on Saturday, shows, by the statement of Mr. Bayard, who delivered them, that out of $131,000 of first mortgage bonds, which formed a portion of the aggregate, Mr. Tilden received $33,000. He, moreover, received from Mr. Bayard about eighteen thousand dollars interest on those bonds. Mr. Bayard says that he received something from the other securities, but he thinks he did not get as much as Mr. Tilden and the others. We hazard nothing in saying that Mr. Tilden certainly got his full share of the plunder.

Can Mr. Tilden produce any reason why, on this statement of facts, he should not be branded as a swindler and a perjurer?

CALDWELL, O.

The Alleged Plot to Destroy the Town and Prevent the Soldiers' Annual Reunion—A Characteristic Letter from Private Dalzell.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., August 30, 1876.

A brief telegram to your paper yesterday could not state all the details of the damnable plot to destroy the town of Caldwell and kill its peaceful inhabitants, and defeat the Veterans' Reunion here next week—for all this the detected plot embraced and intended. Its murderous intent was not less fiendish than the dynamite horror itself. Thank God, it was detected in time to prevent a catastrophe that would have shocked the world. The facts are these: The Government stores sent us last week by direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the act of July 8, 1876, have been kept under guard in a large room south of town, one hundred feet from any building, and were believed to be perfectly safe. There is over half a ton of gunpowder there also. On yesterday our police—thanks to the vigilance of Marshal Hartford—intercepted somehow two mysterious notes addressed to parties whose names are withheld yet for prudential reasons. The notes were brief. They simply said, "the arsenal will blow up to night. Get your family out of town." Accordingly, early yesterday morning one of the families suspected began to move out, with all their goods, and there was talk of arresting the man; but there was not sufficient evidence to hold him or connect him with the conspiracy, and he was suffered to go. The writers of the anonymous letters suspected are all Democrats of the Vallandigham stripe. No soldier or Republican, of course, is even remotely suspected. That would be absurd. One of the letters was found on a Democrat's premises! It means opposition to the reunion. It means the old hatred of the soldier. Others higher up are at the bottom of it. They have fought against the Reunion every year in a covert and sneaking way, and at length their malice has accumulated until they have worked themselves up to the pitch of fomenting this hellish plot. All agree to these facts. Be it said to the credit of some of our Democrats here, they denounce this plot and will not support any party that will defend it. Some of the leading Democrats of this county are strongly suspected of concocting this plot, and now they laugh over it as a very good joke.

Immediately on the discovery of the letters, a meeting of the Town Council was held, and deciding the danger something real, imminent and not merely imaginary, they ordered the powder and cartridges to be removed to a distant wood, which was done last night under heavy guard. It was part of the plot to overpower the guard, take out some boxes, place them at the rear of my house and that of other soldiers of the committee and blow us up in the dead of night. Then the barn was to be fired, and their friends having removed from the town, the rest of the sleeping town were to take their chances of life or death. This is the talk of the town, and the men suspected are men who have long threatened "to break up the d——d soldiers' reunion." No arrests have been made yet.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

What a British Centennial Judge Thinks.

The London *Times*, of August 14, gives unusual prominence to a letter written by an English Judge at the Centennial, who says he saw enough there to convince him that American manufactures had been making remarkable strides during the past twenty years. Mr. Douglas Galton was a British Judge in the group of "Railway Appliances," and immediately upon his return home he penned this letter. He had previously visited this country twenty years ago, and during the interval we all know that American manufacturing progress has been remarkable. He speaks of the great advance in our industries as shown by the growth in the amount of coal mined, and says that our higher wages, compared with England, are counterbalanced by the use of machinery to an extent much exceeding that generally in use in England. Observing the substitution of steel for iron rails on our railways, he candidly remarks that the new rails are almost all made in the United States, and that it is not probable that England will be called upon much longer to supply us with rails. He goes further, and, speaking of general manufactures, says England not only can no longer expect to get a market for her manufactures in the United States, but she must be prepared to find our manufacturers competing with her in every market to which they have access. Mr. Galton bluntly tells the *Times* that England should appreciate her true position in this matter, and he closes by urging all Englishmen to visit Philadelphia, where they can see the development of American industry, and meet the leading manufacturers as well as the most prominent Americans of all classes.

PERSONAL.

The report that Mrs. General Sturges, mother of young Sturges, who was killed with Custer, is insane, is pronounced by the St. Louis *Times* utterly untrue.

Ex-Mayor J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, a rather poetical person of an eccentric turn, is building an open-front tomb, with seats and a table, in the beer-garden style.

President Grant has determined to make the trip around the world immediately on the close of his Presidential term of office. Mrs. Grant will accompany him. Ulysses Grant, Jr., will go to Europe on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Sartoris.

John Anderson, the first man to make the ascent of the great South Dome in the Yosemite Valley, is a quiet young Scotchman, who lives hermitlike in a small house near the saddle of the dome, to which he is constructing a stairway of 1,000 steps. He hopes to have an elevator running up and down the chasm one of these days.

Mrs. Rebecca Camfield, who died recently in Georgia, was an aunt of General Longstreet, and the last remaining child of William Longstreet, who, the Augusta *Chronicle* says, ran a miniature steamboat of his own construction up and down the Savannah river, opposite Augusta, ten years before Fulton's invention was heard of.

William S. Mercer, a prisoner in the Nebraska penitentiary, has succeeded in obtaining for that institution the best library in the State. Many of our best writers have sent him complete sets of their works, and he has received large donations from some of the principal publishing houses. It is not every man who makes so good a use of his vacations.

The Indiana Supreme Court has just made a decision of no little importance to faithless swains and forsaken maidens. It is to the effect that if a promise of marriage is by its terms not to be performed within a year, it is void unless in writing and signed by the parties. Let the ladies look to it that they do not set the day over a year ahead, unless they have their swains bound in writing, or else they may have the statute of frauds and perjuries pleaded to their action for breach of promise.

What Will Beat Tilden.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Argus (Dem.).

The elements which are to beat Mr. Tilden, so far as the State of New York is concerned, are several: First, his disregard of his official oath in not bringing the plunderers of the new Capitol building to justice, for having stolen $2,000,000 of the taxpayers' money; second, the admitted loss of the reform element in the city of Brooklyn, which gave him over one-third of the State majority for Governor; third, the secret influence of Tammany Hall, which is working against him; fourth, his inability to bring over any Republicans, for the fact that he and Tweed were responsible for defrauding their candidate, Griswold, out of his certificate in 1868, by keeping back the returns, and counting 59,150 majority in New York city for Hoffman; fifth, the release of Tweed and the protection of the official in whose custody Tweed was; sixth, Tilden's abandonment of specie payment and surrender to the inflationists, and seventh, the false character and fraudulent acts of Mr. Tilden, as they will be known and understood before the canvass is over. No man can carry the weight of acts like defrauding the Government out of taxes to the extent of securing relief through Congress; of inadequate income returns made to the Internal Revenue Department; of overissue of railroad stock; and defrauding innocent holders out of millions of dollars of property, as was decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1865, in the celebrated case of Julius Wadsworth and others, and by which division over $2,000,000 of stock had to be made good; of compelling the State of Michigan to sue him for land taxes; of making an alliance with notorious ring men; of packing State Conventions at the point of the bayonet, as Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, said Mr. Tilden did do; of compelling poor laborers to take four months' notes for their weekly labor, and then shaving the notes at the store of Wetmore & Tilden, as stated by the Chicago *Tribune*. These, and many other transactions like them, are more than the intelligent people of this country are willing to indorse, by giving to the author of them the seat of the President.

Withholding His Income Tax.

"But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira, his wife, sold a possession;

"And kept back part of the price (his wife also being privy to it) and brought a certain part and laid it at the Apostles feet.

"But Peter said, Ananias why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land? Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.

"And Ananias hearing these words fell down and gave up the ghost.

"And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in.

"And Peter answered unto her, Tell me whethe ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much.

"Then Peter said unto her, how is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? Behold the feet of them which have buried thy husband are at the door, and shall carry thee out.

"Then fell she down straightway at his feet and yielded up the ghost."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, August 28.—A dispatch from Alexinatz says: Authentic accounts show that the battle claimed by Tchernayeff really resulted in a victory for the Turks. Fazyl Pasha, commander of the division of the right wing, on Thursday, fearing an attack in the rear, fell back. The Servians attacked all along the line on Friday, but the Turks drove them back. There was heavy fighting on Saturday, but after five hours' incessant conflict Tchernayeff's attempt to cut off Fazyl Pasha from Eyaub Pasha failed, and the Turks were completely victorious.

A correspondent with Ali Saib, on the banks of the Morava, opposite Alexinatz, reports that the Servians were repulsed with great loss on Saturday, after seven hours' fighting. The Servians have claimed this battle as a sweeping victory.

A Belgrade special says Tchernayeff's accounts of his victories are now generally discredited.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE SERVIANS—AMERICAN REPORT ON BULGARIAN OUTRAGES—PEACE IN THE EAST DEPENDS UPON ENGLAND.

A correspondent with the Servians at Alexinatz says: The Servians lost 10,000 men in the first five days' fighting around the town.

Mr. Schuyler's preliminary report of his investigation into the outrage in Bulgaria, addressed to the Minister of the United States at Constantinople, fully confirms the worst that has been told of the atrocities. Mr. Schuyler found that much of the slaughter was done by regular Turkish soldiers, and he denounces the report of the Turkish commissioner concerning these outrages as a mass of falsehood. He declares that sixty-five villages were burned in three districts, and fifteen thousand men, women and children killed. Mr. Schuyler continues his investigation.

A telegram from Vienna says: "Arrests of Russian volunteers for Servia continue in Hungary. The Prussian consuls have protested, and there is great indignation in Russia over the detentions. The latest case is the arrest of fourteen persons, one of whom is a lady. Although all had passports, they were thrown into prison.

The *Times* says the realization of the promise of peace in the East depends upon ourselves. It rests with the representative of England to speak the words that shall be decisive for peace or war. It depends upon our Ambassador in pressing the Porte to agree to an armistice whether an armistice shall or shall not be concluded. If his langurge is clear and strong, the thing will be done.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN TURKEY—MURAD DEPOSED AND ABDUL HAMID TO BE HIS SUCCESSOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29.—A Cabinet council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose the present Sultan Murad and proclaim Abdul Hamid as the Sultan. The change will occur shortly, certainly before the beginning of the next Ramadan, the great annual feast of the Mahommedan.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDIATION.

VIENNA, August 29.—The Great Powers are constantly interchanging telegrams concerning the proposed mediation. A general agreement has been reached touching the principal features of the policy to be adopted, but the details are unsettled. Germany is the most backward of Powers. It is believed that no great difficulty will be experienced in determining the steps to be taken, but several days will probably elapse before the Powers submit their proposals to the Porte.

AUSTRIA TO LEAD IN MEDIATION—DIFFICULTIES IN DETAILS.

LONDON, August 29.—A special from Berlin says that Austria will be invited to again take the initiative in submitting mediatory proposals to Turkey and Servia. The negotiations commenced by guaranteeing Powers are for the present restricted exclusively to obtaining a suspension of hostilities. Great divergencies of opinion are feared when details are discussed and conference is considered the only means of adjusting them.

ANOTHER REPULSE OF THE TURKS REPORTED.

BELGRADE, August 29.—Official advices received here state that the Turks attacked the Servian left on Monday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They left their killed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field. A Turkish attack on Little Zwornick was likewise repulsed.

THE MOVEMENTS FOR MEDIATION.

The diplomatic agents have handed the Premier Ristics a joint note from their respective Governments. They take the subject of mediation into their own hands and have instructed their Ambassadors how to proceed to stop hostilities. The Powers are endeavoring to hold Servia to its action while the War party is trying to temporize to make better terms.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIENNA, August 29.—The Council of ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider peace proposals, of which outlines have been given to the Grand Vizier by the Powers separately. Russia strenuously opposed the condition that Servia should first sue directly for peace and the Porte has abandoned its demand to that effect.

THE MONTENEGRINS AVERSE TO MEDIATION.

VIENNA, August 30.—It is asserted that Montenegro did not intend to join Servia in suing for mediation, and did not agree to the course taken by Prince Milan, but Prince Nicholas has informed Milan, that he [Milan] need consider himself no longer bound to keep the agreement made at the beginning of the war, that neither should separately enter on negotiations for peace.

CETTINGUA, August 30.—The Montenegrin official newspaper publishes an article rejecting foreign mediation, and declaring that Servia and Montenegro will not abandon the conflict until the Sclavonic provinces are completely freed from the Turkish yoke.

THE FEELING IN BELGRADE WARLIKE.

LONDON, August 30.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: Popular feeling here is warlike. It is generally expected the Porte will refuse an armistice.

The police yesterday discovered a number of copies of a Turkish proclamation issued August 17th, inviting the Servians to submission and offering protection to those submitting. The proclamation declares Prince Milan and his Ministers only revolutionists, and that they alone have cause to expect rigorous treatment.

RUSSIANS BECOMING NUMEROUS IN THE SERVIAN ARMY.

LONDON, August 30.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the keenest anxiety is felt to hear of an armistice. Every day increases the danger of the war spreading. The Servian army is fast becoming a Russian auxiliary force, fighting on Servian soil. The Russians are exposing themselves in the brunt of battle with remarkable valor. Out of sixty-eight who fought as a company at Alexinatz thirty were left dead on the field. The Servians are becoming jealous and afraid of the Russians. They feel the control of their army is slipping from their hands, and they will joyfully accept peace if it can be obtained on good terms. The seven days' fighting before Alexinatz has been greatly exaggerated. It is estimated the Servians' entire loss is only a few hundred killed and about two thousand three hundred wounded. No lists of the killed and wounded have been published here since the beginning of the war.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION ON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, August 30.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an invitation to participate in a public meeting to protest against the Government's course regarding the Bulgarian atrocities, writes as follows: "On a subject like this, which appeals so distinctly to my deepest feelings, and where our information of details is still far from being full, I should have been glad if the whole duty of expressing the views of the British nation could have been left with safety in the hands of the Government: but the manner in which it was treated by the head of the Ministry and House of Commons was so inadequate and unsatisfactory, that I cannot but think it well that the people should seek opportunities to speak for themselves, and should assist the administration to judge whether it is right that, by the reestablishment of *statue quo* in Bulgaria, opportunities should be given its Governors, for the repetition of the recent outrages when they may seek occasion."

BATTLE AT PODGORITZA.

RAGUSA, August 3.—It is reported that a battle was fought yesterday at Podgoritza, but the details are wanting. D'Jelaleddin Pasha's command, including ten guns, has reached Trebinje unopposed.

WILLING FOR PEACE, BUT OPPOSED TO AN ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30.—Material differences appear in the view of the Powers with reference to the mediation. Austria and England desire peace, Russia an armistice only, which will allow her to treat of the conditions of peace in conference with the other Powers. The Porte is willing to make peace and is opposed to an armistice.

COUNTERFEIT OR GENUINE?

BERLIN, August 30.—In German political circles the belief is expressed that Prince Milan's request for mediation is only another move in the policy of Russia to protract the Turkish complications, so that she can complete her own preparations.

EVERYTHING IN FAVOR OF THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, August 30.—The Turks keep up their attacks on the Servian lines near Alexinatz, hoping to capture the place before a plan of mediation is adopted. Russian influence is stubbornly interposing obstacles to peace, and the Russians are swarming into Servia. Should the efforts now making for a six weeks' armistice succeed, the Servian army at the end of that time, by re-organization, the influx of foreign officers and with experience under fire, will be stronger than at the beginning of the war.

Great Britain.

A MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 28.—A man named Bower, a sorter of letters in the traveling postoffice on the railway between Holyhead and London, which carries the Irish mail, was brought up at Bow street yesterday on a charge of stealing bills of exchange from the United States. His arrest was made in consequence of the loss of many valuable letters.

Spain.

PAYMENT FOR LIBERATED SLAVES IN PORTO RICO—DOM PEDRO.

MADRID, August 30.—The Governor of Porto Rico has been officially notified of a royal decree ordering the issue of an indemnity bond to the owners of the liberated slaves.

The Emperor of Brazil is shortly expected here. During his sojourn here he will be received into membership of the Society of Political Economy. King Alfonso will preside at the reception.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, August 29.—It is said that 24,850 men of all arms, with Krupp and placentia guns, will embark at Santander and Cadiz for Cuba before November first.

Italy.

THE PROSPECTIVE PAPAL ELECTION.

ROME, August 29.—It is affirmed that the Cardinals have unanimously agreed to omit certain ceremonies in the conclave to be held when the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. becomes necessary. The object is to hasten the election of a new Pope and keep the conclave free from foreign influence.

REDUCING THE MAJORITY.

The Way They Do It in Louisiana.

MONROE, LA., August 30.—Several citizens, about twenty, went to the scene of the troubles last night, and returned early this forenoon, reporting all quiet. They saw only one squad of armed negroes, numbering fifteen, who hastily fled at their approach. The negroes generally were not to be seen. Apprehensions of serious trouble have partially subsided, but the feeling of insecurity generally prevails. Measures purely pacific have been put in operation to prevent further outrages upon the peace of the parish.

To-day about four P. M. Dr. B. H. Dingrave, former sheriff and late tax collector of the parish, was killed while going to dinner at the residence of Chief Justice Ludeling, where he was living. Dinkgrove had passed H. G. Dobson and J. Benoit, who were near the road leading to a wagon with a flag pole to be raised to-morrow. Returning in a few minutes, Dinkgrove called Dobson aside and told him there was a man who had been lying around his premises three or four days, and he feared the man was aiming to kill him. Dinkgrove asked Dobson to go home with him, about two hundred yards up the road. Dobson said, "all right, I will go." The two moved off. As they approached the man, he began to mount his horse at the edge of the road. Dobson went directly to the road, Dinkgrove leading his horse outside the road, and about thirty yards distant. Dobson states he was about fifteen yards from the men when he threw down a shot gun and ordered him to stop there. The man was an entire stranger to Dobson and Dinkgrove. Throwing down his large double-barrel shot gun to the right, having halted, Dobson on the left, he pulled the trigger, and Dinkgrove, who was trying to place his horse between himself and the man, received the contents of the gun in the left side, just above his hip, falling at once, and the mare rode off in a slow walk, about forty steps, when he saw Dinkgrove was mortally wounded, and hearing Dobson say he is shot through, and then spurred his horse into a rapid gait, saying: "I am gone." He rode furiously up the road reloading as he ran. Dobson describes him as a dark complexioned, rather spare made man, very cool and resolute, with a deep voice and no disguise, except long, shaggy black whiskers, reaching nearly to the eyes. He knew neither man nor horse. Several persons have seen the man during the past three days, and he was furnished with water several times by Dinkgrove's cook. Dinkgrove told Dobson the man had been around his house for two or three days, and thought he meant to kill him. Some six years ago Dr. Dinkgrove was compelled, in self-defense, to kill a man named Wimberly, who had many friends. The impression is general that his death is the result of the old feud. Prominent Republicans say this is their supposition. The tragedy has created much feeling, but is clearly disconnected with politics. The sheriff, with a posse of armed white men, have gone in pursuit, but with no expectations of capture, as the man had two hours the start. The murderer was dressed in a semi-genteel suit of brown color, wore a black slouch hat, and was of medium height. He did not conceal himself, and was lying down at the time Dinkgrove turned back. Neither Dobson, Dinkgrove nor Benoit, who corroborates Dobson's statement, recognized the man. Dinkgrove had immediate surgical attention, but his wounds were mortal, and he died within an hour.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Sweeping Conflagration at San Francisco—Two Hundred Families Made Homeless—Loss Half a Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—About eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the box factory on Brandon street, in the southern party of the city. The neighborhood was closely built up with frame dwellings, stores and manufacturing establishments, and before two in the morning the fire had almost completely swept the large block bounded by Brandon, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, the only buildings saved being the fine offices of the Central Pacific Railroad and a few frames of small value, the latter mostly badly damaged. Over two hundred poor families were turned out of doors and the loss will probably aggregate half a million dollars.

Among the buildings destroyed was the German Hospital, a large brick edifice, containing at the time about seventy patients. Owing to the rapid spread of the flames, the inmates were for a while in a critical position, but were eventually removed without accident.

The fire at one place crossed the north side of Brandon Street and the Railroad Hotel, a large three story frame, was completely destroyed. The streets for blocks in the neighborhood were littered with household goods and packed with a dense crowd, while all the numerous eminences of the city were covered with spectators. At one time there was imminent danger that the fire would cross Third street and sweep that portion of the city down to the Pacific Mail docks; but the fire brigade made a stand on that street and checked the flames there.

Some of the dwellings destroyed were of superior character. Besides these, the principal loss is in the destruction of the hospital, the Railroad Hotel and the box, sash and blind manufactories. No loss of life or serious accident is reported.

During the conflagration last night a fireman named Stewart fell from a ladder on Brandon street, and was instantly killed. A number of minor accidents are reported, but few of a serious nature.

CALDWELL, O.

A Diabolical Plot Discovered—Attempt to Blow up the Soldiers' Reunion—Supplies of Ammunition in Danger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., August 28, 1876.

A diabolical conspiracy to blow up the magazine here and destroy the town has to-night been discovered by letters dropped by the conspirators. Twelve hundred pounds of powder, four cannons, five hundred muskets, etc., loaned by Congress to the National Reunion of next week, have been stored for a week past in a barn south of town, and heavily guarded day and night. Letters have just been found signed "witness our mark," telling certain parties to whom they were addressed to keep their family out of town for a few nights, as the arsenal is to be blown up.

A special meeting of the Town Council was immediately called, and decided the danger imminent, not only destroying the twenty odd thousand dollars' worth of Government property, but also of destroying numbers of buildings and lives, and so, very properly, ordered the immediate removal of the chests of powder and cartridges to a distant wood, whither it is now being taken under guard. The excitement among the soldiers at the discovery of this hellish plot to destroy their ammunition and their arms, and their families with them, is simply boundless and indescribable, and reminds one of the old spirit of the war, as the plot reminds one of the spirit of rebellion and ruffianism. The police are trying to ferret out the writers of these letters, and if they are caught they will meet with very summary punishment at the hands of the infuriated soldiers.

THE INDIAN WAR.

No News from Crook—The Unfaithful Utes.

CHEYENNE, August 28.—Adair, the sutler of Crook's command, arrived at Fetterman to-day, having left Camp Supply on the 24th inst., up to which time there was no news from Crook. The remainder of the Utes deserted Lieutenant Spencer before reaching Supply Camp.

CASUALTIES.

Drowning Accident at the Louisville Falls

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 30.—John Sheldon, wife and little boy, five years old, from Maysville, Ky., accompanied by John Burke, of Cincinnati, on their way to Cairo in a skiff, attempted the passage of the falls this morning just below the bridge. The skiff is supposed to have struck a rock and capsized. The boy was drowned, but by the timely aid of James Bowman, a fisherman, the wife and Burke were saved.

POLITICAL.

New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, August 30.—The Democratic tate Convention assembled at noon. Hon. ufus W. Peckham was chosen temporary hairman, and briefly addressed the conention.

Upon the reassembling of the convenon, Hiram Gray, of Chemung, was chosen ermanent Chairman. Horatio Seymour nd John Kelly head the electoral ticket. he platform, which was unanimously lopted, starts out with a cordial ratication of Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice President; redeclares that a turn to the constitutional principles of ugal expenditure and administrative urity of the founders of the Republic is e first and most imperious necessity of e times, and the commanding issue now efore the people of this Union; reaffirms e principles set forth in the Syracuse atform of 1874, and the St. Louis National onvention, condemning all interference with constitutional amendments d all violations of the laws, olding that all people in l the States alike, regardless of race, lor or condition, are entitled to equal proction, and that all orders, practices and pinions whereby public order and peace e disturbed should receive a public reike and punishment, and enters a solemn otest against the recent order of the Sectary of War, approved by the President of the United States, placing Government troops in the Southern States with a ew to intimidate the people and control eir elections; a government by the bayet to take the place of Government rough ballot is an outrage which demands the condemnation of all who love publican freedom and hate despotic ower.

The convention then voted to nominate r Governor. William Dorsheimer, the esent Lieutenant Governor, was nominated, but his name was no sooner announcd than there was loud calls for "Seyour," "Seymour." The ex-Governor as at length nominated, when the folwing dispatch was read:

o Francis Kernan :

You must not let my name be used. y health will not permit.

[Signed] HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Clarkson N. Potter and Lucius Robinson ere also nominated, but the delegates acing their names before the convention ere constantly interrupted by cries for Seymour." Finally, a motion was made rescind the previous resolution to go to nomination for Governor and to nomiate by acclamation Horatio Seymour, and e convention to adjourn till to-morrow orning.

The motion was carried unanimously, d amid the wildest applause Seymour as nominated by acclamation. A comittee was appointed to inform Mr. Seyour of his nomination and the convenon adjourned.

The spirit which dominated the convenon prevails in the hotels to-night, and the elegates seem determined to force the omination for Governor upon Seymour.

THE GREENBACK INDEPENDENTS.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Independnt Greenback party had a grand ratificaon meeting to-night in Cooper Union, hen Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Carey, e nominees of the party for President d Vice President, made speeches. The solutions adopted heartily indorse the atform of the Indianapolis Convention, d protest against the doings of the Secrery of the Treasury, who, by operating rough Syndicates, is about to issue long nds of the Government bearing an exbitnt rate of interest.

Connecticut.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW HAVEN, August 30.—The Republin State Convention met here to-day. Exovernor Jewell was chosen permanent hairman. The Convention nominated e following electoral ticket at large: Exresident Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale ollege, and Hon. Marshall Jewell. The d ticket was renominated, as follows. overnor—Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; ieutenant Governor—F. J. Kingsbury, aterbury, Secretary of State—General F. Walker, New Haven; Treasurer—Jereiah Olney, Thompson; Comptroller—Eli urtis, Watertown.

The platform protests against fraud, inmidations and violence by Democratic oliticians in the reconstructed States; decares for reform in the civil service; protests against the repeal by the Democratic ouse of the resumption clause; declares r generosity and good will to the people the South, but protests against rewardg rebellion and treason; characterizes ilden as a man who withheld from the iends of the Union his sympathy and pport when the nation's existence was peril, and declares that President Grant entitled to thanks for his patriotic serces to the country.

New Jersey.

EETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW BRUNSWICK, August 30.—The Reublican State Convention met here toay. Professor George W. Atherton, of utgers College, was chosen temporary hairman, and the convention took a reess till 2:15 P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the convention e temporary organization was made peranent. The resolutions adopted heartily ndorse the Cincinnati platform; claim that e people cannot and dare not trust the emocratic party; demand free schools nd an amendment to the Constitution that hall forever keep them free from the secrian influence.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS RATIFY.

TRENTON, August 30.—The Prohibition eform party of New Jersey, in State Convention, to-day, ratified the nomination of reen Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and Gideon J. Stewart, of Ohio, for ice President. The electoral ticket was hosen, and the Democratic and Republian parties denounced as favoring the quor interest.

Ohio.

SAYLER RENOMINATED.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—At the Democratic Convention in this city, to-day, Milon Sayler was renominated for Congress rom the First district.

JUDGE RANNEY ACCEPTS.

CLEVELAND, August 30.—The *Plain Dealer* will publish to-morrow Judge Ranney's letter accepting the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket of this istrict.

NOT THE CARICATURIST, HOWEVER.

COLUMBUS, August 30.—The Republians of the Twelfth district to-day nomiated George K. Nast, of Columbus, for ongress, and A. R. Kellar, of Lancaster, or Elector.

Iowa.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, IA., August 30.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning, and was called to order by Colonel E. Campbell. Colonel W. W. Merritt, of Montgomery, was elected Chairman, and T. O. Walker, Secretary. Committees were appointed as usual and the convention took a recess.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of this district nominated Samuel J. Gilpin.

On the reassembling of the convention it re-elected D. F. Miller Chairman, and T. O. Walker, Secretary. Mr. Miller in a long speech, arraigned the Republican party for its infidelity to the trusts vested in it, and charged on it all the evils which afflict the nation. T. S. Parvin, of Iowa City, from the Committee on Resolutions, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the platform of the St. Louis Convention be adopted by the convention, and approving the sentiments of Tilden and Hendricks as expressed in their letters of acceptance. The following were nominated: John H. Stubenrauch, Secretary of State; Wesley Jones, Treasurer; Wm. Gronowey, Auditor; N. C. Ridenor, Register of Land Office; the electors at large are Daniel F. Miller and John P. Irish. Adjourned.

State.

SOMERSET, PA., August 30, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There was a large and enthusiastic Hayes and Wheeler meeting held in the court house yesterday evening. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Chester R Dirrell, of Louisiana, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and Hon. William H. Kountz, of this place. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in this place in many years. After the speaking a torchlight procession by the Hayes and Wheeler club paraded the principal streets of the town.

EMPORIUM, August 29.—The Republican Convention met to-day and nominated John Brooks for the Assembly and J. W. Frank for Prothonotary.

Hon. Charleton Burnett was renominated for the Senate by the Democratic Convention of Monroe county, and James Place for Representative.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 29.—The Democratic Convention met to-day and nominated O. H. Reighard for Congress; R. P. Allen for the Senate; N. P. Kembail, John Gafley and A. H. Hill for Assembly, and John Siegel for Jury Commissioner.

The Democratic Convention of Cameron county, on Monday nominated William Howard for Congress, J. B. Newton for State Senate, A. H. Boynton for Assembly, and J. M. Judd for Prothonotary.

The Democrats of Union county on Monday nominated for Congress John Wall; for Senate, A. H. Dill; for Assembly, D. W. Reliman; for Associate Judge, Martin Reedy; for Sheriff, John Reeber; for Jury Commissioner, S. B. Young.

The Democratic Conventions for the nomination of Sheriff, Register of Wills, City Treasurer and Common Pleas Judges, were held on Tuesday. Wm. H. Wright was nominated for Sheriff, M. M. Sheldrake for Register of Wills and Charles McManus for City Treasurer.

The Democratic Convention of Wyoming county, on Monday placed in nomination the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. Joseph Powell, by acclamation; for State Senator, James W. Piatt; for Representative, John Jackson; Associate Judge, James Phenix; for Jury Commissioner, Westley Stark.

RIDGEWAY, August 29.—The following ticket was nominated by the Democratic Convention to-day: For Congress, L. A. Mackey; Senator, John C. Hall; Assembly, Dr. C. R. Early; Associate Judges, G. E. Weis and Julius Jones; District Attorney, C. H. McCauley; Surveyor, Eugene Leng; Jury Commissioner, William Clyde.

The Democrats of Juniata county on Monday nominated W. S. Stenger for Congress, Dr. D. W. Crawford for Senate, T. D. Garman for Assembly, William D. Wells for Sheriff, J. D. Musser for Register and Recorder, Noah A. Elder and Francis Bartley for Associate Judges, and James W. Hamilton for Jury Commissioner.

The Democratic Convention of Somerset county, met on Monday, and made the following nominations: Congress, Hon. John Reilly; Assembly, Captain John Hite and Green B. King; Associate Judges, John J. Hoffman and Peter S. Hayes; Director of the Poor, John Thompson; Jury Commissioner, Peter Heffley; Chairman of County Committee, A. H. Coffroth, Jr.

BELLEFONTE, August 29.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated William McFarlan and G. H. Zeigler for the Legislature, George Odenkirk and Joseph Baker for Associate Judge and recommended James Milliken for Congress and J. S. Thompson for Senator. The convention was small, only about half the districts in the county being represented.

READING, August 29.—The Democratic Convention to-day renominated Hon. Heister Clymer for Congress, and Hon. Daniel Ermentrout for the Senate, and nominated Nicholas Andre, D. Schaeffer, S. J. Smith and J. B. Smith for the Assembly, John Herbein for Director of the Poor, Colvin Goodman and J. F. Reber for Prison Inspectors, and M. K. Boyer for Jury Commissioner. Mr. Clymer and Mr. Ermentrout were nominated by acclamation.

MAUCH CHUNK, August 29.—The Democracy of Carbon, through their County Committee, have selected Major Robert Klotz as a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional district, and appointed the following conferees to meet in general convention: John Taylor, Elvin Bower, Samuel Ziegenfuss. The fact that Carbon has not had a Congressman for twenty-five years, that Monroe and Pike, of the old original district, concede that Carbon is entitled to the position, gives the Democracy, through Major Klotz, a very fair showing for nomination and election.

The Bucks county Democratic Convention met at Doylestown yesterday and made the following nominations: State Senator, Harman Yerkes; Assembly, James W. Carver, Hiram Scarborough, Legrand Leaw and Henry C. Moore; District Attorney, J. Monroe Shellenberger; Director of the Poor, Joseph H. Nicholas; Jury Commissioner, Jacob McBrien. The conferees from Bucks and Montgomery counties also met and ratified the nomination of Hon. James Boyd for Congress from the Seventh district. Delegates were also chosen to the next State Convention, as follows: L. James, R. K. Buchman, H. C. Stevens, C. S. Vandegrift and Michael Holahan.

The following are the Democratic nominations made in Philadelphia:

Congressional—First district, John S. Thackara; Second district, Colonel C. H. Gibson; Third district, S. J. Randall; Fourth district, John T. School.

Senatorial—Second district, D. A. Nagle; Third district, Samuel R. Marshall; Fourth district, George Bull. Seventh district—In this district the Conveytion adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair, without making a nomination. Eighth district, William M. Baird.

REPRESENTATIVES.

District.	District.
1st—John Lechler and Dr. F. H. Speer.	16th—Martin Conrad.
2d—Rich'd Lodge and John Holland.	17th—†John Walls.
3d—Jas. L. Marshall.	19th—E. T. Sonneborn, F. A. Geiss and R. H. Pritchard.
4th—§James J. Monaghan.	20th—Josiah Hearing and Chas. F. Brown.
6th—*Mar'n Killacky.	22d—Daniel‡M. Harper,
8th—Geo. H. Fisher.	23d—Jos. Cartledge.
9th—Wm. D. Rickards.	24th—Peter Hasson.
10th—Albert Crawford.	26th—Ph. Cramer and Micheal Howell.
13th—Wilson Scheafer.	27th—Charles Hall.
14th—Chas. M. Joyce.	28th—‡Sam'l Josephs.
15th—Geo. Provand.	

*Bolting convention nominated Hugh E. Mackin.

†Bolting convention nominated John Faunce.

‡In this district there is another split, the bolters intending to nominate Thomas M. Cody.

§Bolting convention nominated Bernard McNichol.

FRANKLIN, August 29.—The Democrats of Venango county, met to-day in this city, to place a ticket in the field. The ticket nominated is as follows: For Congress, Hon. A. G. Egbert; State Senate, Arnold A. Plumer; President Judge, Hon. John Trunkey; Assembly, William Hasson, W. N. Hayes and James Anderson; District Attorney, John McKissick; Coroner, Dr. S. G. Snowden; Jury Commissioner, Harvey Evans; Congressional conferees, A. P. Whitaker, J. M. Sowers, Thomas Hoge; Senatorial conferees, H. B. Plumer, William Epley, William McNair. In the evening a ratification meeting was held in the court house, Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, being the principal speaker. He leaves Franklin to stump Center county. The principal question agitating the people of this county, regardless of parties, is, who shall be elected President Judge? Judge Trunkey, the nominee of to-day, and also the choice of the Prohibition Convention which met here last month, has served almost ten years as Judge to the satisfaction of law-abiding citizens within his jurisdiction.

General.

REFORM AND MURDER.

Reform and muder walk not hand in hand;
The two in friendship ne'er are seen together;
Then how expect to purify the land
By trust in Southern murderous endeavor?

We would affront and mock at common sense
If we should vote to make the South our master;
For that would be rewarding violence,
And holding out inducement to disaster.

A Democratic triumph would be held
As full approval of the lawless daring
By which the votes of negroes are compelled,
And lives are taken with a hate unsparing.

As well rely on ice to keep us warm,
Or look to death for vigorous assistance,
As hope to find resources of reform
In men who practice murderous persistence.

Jeff. Davis is a Tilden reformer.

All the Southern claims swindlers are Democratic reformers.

Democratic reform, like charity, should begin at home. Let the party begin by reforming itself.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Texas Senate has passed a bill appropriating eight thousand dollars for a painted portrait of General Robert E. Lee, to be hung in the Senate Chamber.

Colonel S. A. Sharpe, of Iredell county, N. C., heretofore a leading Democrat of that county, and member of the Legislature, has announced that he will support Hayes and Settle.

DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY."

The Government Depository at Pittsburgh to Cease After September 30th.

Thomas Steel, Esq., the Surveyor of Customs, has received official notification of the fact that the act of Congress making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877, approved August 15, 1876, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the Depository at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 30th, 1876. Pursuant to this order, the Depository will be discontinued at the time stated.

It is not generally known that our city was included in the bill. Indeed, it was publicly announced that Mr. Hopkins had, in response to a numerously signed petition from our business men, succeeded in having the bill amended so as to continue the Depository here. Bankers and others having business with the Government found the Depository a very great advantage, and were very anxious to have it continued. Hundreds of pensioners had facilities here for getting their pensions, which they will have to fore go hereafter; and in many ways the people of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio have been benefited. But it was necessary to "make a show" of economy, if nothing else; and the assertions telegraphed to the press here, that Mr. Hopkins had saved Pittsburgh from the operations of the bill, have proved fallacious. The Collector of Customs will not, of course, be affected either in his office or his salary. He will be relieved of the responsibility of keeping safe from half a million to a million of dollars, and will be released from a bond of $100,000. The persons relieved from office will be Mr. Cameron, cashier, Mr. Witherow, bookkeeper, and Mr. Richey, night watchman, whose aggregate compensation amounts to $3,750 per year. This, however, is only an apparent saving. The money will have to be disbursed by the Government, the same as before; and it will cost fully as much, if not more, to do it in New York as here. Our city, so far as this matter is concerned, is put back into the list of inconsiderable inland towns, and our people deprived of the advantages which the office conferred. Not a cent will be saved by it, in the long run; and a serious injury will be inflicted upon this community—for all which the people can thank Mr. Hopkins.

City Mortality.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports the deaths in the city last week to have been fifty-seven, quite a falling off from the previous week. It will also be seen that there was no great mortality from any particular disease. Here were the causes of death:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2; choleraic diarrhœa, 9; small-pox, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 2; purpura, 1; dropsy, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; valve disease of heart, 1; croup, 2; pneumonia, 1; hydrothorax, 1; teething, 2; dysentery, 3; hernia (strangulated), 1; diarrhœa, 8; peritonitis, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; premature birth, 1; debility, 2; falls, 1; accident (not stated), 1; bursting of fly-wheel, 1; cutting throat, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 57.

White, 54; colored, 3. Married, 10; single, 45; widows, 1; widowers, 1.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 41; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 2; Germany, 4; Ireland, 3; Italy, 1.

Age—Under 1 year, 17; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5, years, 7. from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 2.

Localities—City wards, 65; Pittsburgh infirmary, 1; Municipal hospital, 1.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Board of Health of Allegheny, reports 25 deaths for the week ending Saturday, August 26th from the following causes: Accident, 1; bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 8; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1; fracture of hip joint, 1; marasmus, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; bronchial pneumonitis 1; small-pox, 1; unknown, 1; ulceration of bowels, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 25. Males, 13; females, 12. White, 24; colored, 1.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 30, 1876.

The month draws to a close in financial matters with no relief from the old features of dullness and stagnation that have dominated the market for so long. A little improvement is talked of in some quarters but it is not sufficient to improve the situation of affairs materially. The supply of money remains in excess of legitimate business wants, and an almost unlimited amount can be commanded at low rates by borrowers of the proper credit. Where there is seeming advance in rates it must be charged to the inferior character of the security. For Government collateral the banks and saving funds have almost any amount of money ready to loan at very low rates, and on local stocks of undoubted character they are disposed to be liberal, but some securities are looked upon with some disfavor, such speculative securities as oil certificates being rather unpopular in the present fluctuating state of the petroleum market. Loans on first-class collaterals are readily made at six per cent., while prime commercial paper ranges from 6@9 per cent., according to circumstances. From Boston we learn of some improvement in the money market, while Philadelphia reports are of continued ease and abundance of money. The Philadelphia bank statement of last week showed no important movement, though items are generally increased a little. The banks there are much in want of good business paper, of which there is very little making and still less coming on the market. The great desire all around, among business men as well as at bank, seems to be to husband resources, and, as far as possible, avoid losses. There is a studied disposition to avoid risks, and hence so much money lies idle.

—The natural effect of the progress of refunding operations by means of the new 4½ per cent. loan has been to depress the prices of old Government bonds. Since the first announcement that the loan would be made, there has been a decline on 6's of 1881 of 2 per cent.; on 5-20's of 1865 of ¾ per cent.; do new 1¼ per cent.; 1867 and 1868, 2¼ per cent.; new 5's 1½ per cent.; 10-40's 1 per cent., and currency 6's ¼ per cent. The advices from London report a more than ordinarily active market in these securities, with there, as in this market, gradually declining prices. Nor is this surprising, in view of the negotiations in Washington of the 4½ per cents., holders being desirous of getting as high a premium on their bonds as possible before they are called in. The 1867's and 1868's, from the present look of American credit, will all be called in next year, and redeemed with the proceeds of a 4 per cent. loan, to succeed the 4½ per cent. loan, immediately after the 4th of March next. And if this be so the 1867's and 1868's are little better as a permanent investment than the 1865's now about to be called in. As a question of speculation, more money will no doubt continue to be paid for the longer 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, on the chances that something may turn up to delay refunding at 4 per cent. The amount of the 4 per cents that will be required to complete the refunding of the 5-20s in 1877, and to pay off the 6 per cents of 1881 when due, may be reckoned as follows: Balance of 5-20s, 1865, January and July, $53,221,750; whole of 5-20s, 1867, $310,622,750; whole of 5-20s, 1868, $37,473,800; being a total to be refunded in 1877 of $401,318,300, and to pay off 6 per cents in 1881, $283,681,350, making a total of 4 per cents of $685,999,650.

—The comparison of the volume of bank clearings of the leading cities since the 1st of July with the same period of last year by the New York *Public* shows an decrease of about 12½ per cent., Chicago and Pittsburgh leading in the decrease, the former having decreased 16 per cent. and this city 15. The table, which shows the clearings since July 1, is as follows:

	1876.	1875.	Per ct.
New York	$2,130,833,781	$2,504,233,098	14.9
Boston	307,103,762	321,844,556	4.5
Philadelphia	274,817,772	275,968,872	.4
Chicago	137,180,298	163,847,710	16.2
St. Louis	121,430,016	133,461,175	9.0
Pittsburgh	30,802,170	36,443,582	15.4
New Orleans	27,726,285	27,127,021	2.2
Total	$3,029,894,087	$3,462,926,114	12.5

—Concerning this showing, the *Public* says:

At Chicago, in view of the large shipments of grain, it is not clear that this decline can be wholly attributable to a fall of prices, and there seems to have been at that point a considerable decrease in July and August transactions depending upon other branches of business. At New York the decrease in clearings can no longer be attributed to decline in stock transactions, which have been nearly as large as those of the corresponding weeks last year. But the bank transactions are nearly fifteen per cent. less than in 1875. A very marked improvement in trade at Boston is proved by the clearings, which fall below those of last year only 4½ per cent., though prices have fallen more than 10 per cent., and this evidence is supported by the reports of exports and imports at that point, and by comparative grain receipts. The same reasoning applies in less degree to St. Louis. Philadelphia and New Orleans, prices considered, show an improvement of 10 and 12 per cent. respectively in volume of business, New Orleans having the advantages of all other cities reporting. It is possible that greater regularity in shipments, resulting from the improvement of the mouth of the river, may already have some effect upon the commerce of that city.

—Under the old statutes a bankrupt was obliged to apply for a discharge within one year from his adjudication as a bankrupt, but under the statutes as revised by last Congress, he may apply at any time before the case is disposed of by the courts. Section 5, 108 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, reads that "at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee at any time after the expiration of sixty days, or before the final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts. The section shall apply in all cases heretofore and hereafter commenced."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 30, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	110⅛	110	110⅛	110⅛	110	109⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	119	....	....	118¾	....
5-20's, 1865	112½	113	....	....	113	....
5-20's, 1865, (new)	113¼	113¼	....	....	113⅜	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¼	117¼	....	....	117	....
5-20's, 1867	116½	117⅛	....	....	117	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	118	118¾	....	....	119	....
5-20's, 1868	118⅝	118¾	....	....	119	....
10-40's	115	115½	....	....	115¼	....
10-40's, coupons	118	118¾	....	....	118⅜	....
Currency 6's	126	126½	....	....	126	....
New 5 per cents	116¼	115⅛	....	....	115¾	....
Western Union Tel	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69¼	69⅛
Quicksilver	....	....	....	13	....	....
Pacific Mail	22⅜	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21¼	....
Panama	126	....	....	126	....	....
Adams Express	110⅛	....	....	105	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	....	....	86	....	....
American Express	60	....	....	59½	....	....
United States Ex	65	....	....	61½	....	....
New York Central	107	....	....	....	....	106½
Erie	11¼	....	11¼	11⅛	....	11⅛
Michigan Central	40	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
Michigan Southern	54¼	54½	54	54	53¾	53⅜
Illinois Central	....	....	....	87	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	....	....	91½	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	37	....	36⅜	36½	36	36⅜
Do. preferred	....	....	60⅛	....	59⅝	59⅝
Rock Island	103⅛	....	103⅛	102¾	102¾	102⅝
St. Paul common	32⅜	32⅛	32	32	31	31
Do. preferred	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅛	65⅜	65¾
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fort Wayne	101	....	....	101	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜	....	....	11	11⅛	11⅛
Union Pacific	60	....	....	....	....	62½
Harlem	137	....	....	137	137	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	....	....	11
Atlantic & Pac., prf	....	....	....	....	....	2½
Iron Mountain	15	....	....	15½	....	15
C., C. & I. C	3⅛	....	....	3¼	....	3⅛
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	3½
South Carolinas, Apl	32	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	32	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	106	....	....	....	....	106½

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	47¼
Reading	....	....	44⅛
United Cos. of N. J.	138½	139	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	9½	9¾	....
Lehigh Valley	53	....	....
Allegheny Valley 7.30's	....	....	102
Central Transportation	....	43½	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P., C. & St. L. in. b	....	80¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Money closes easy at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $340,000. Customs receipts $35,000. Clearings $53,000,000. Sterling 487@489½.

GOLD.

Gold opened 110 and closed 109⅞, all the sales of the day having been at these prices. Borrowing rates 1, 1½, 2 per cent. and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments were active and better. A special from London to Kernan's Financial News Agency states that the prospectus of the new 4½ per cent. funded loan was issued to-day by Rothschilds, for themselves and associates, the asking price being 103½. Subscriptions will be received there and in this country to-morrow. Railroad bonds were strong in late afternoon dealings. State bonds steady; Tennessees lower. The stock market opened firm to-day and during the morning hour prices advanced ¼@¾ per cent. After meridian Lake Shore dropped to 53⅜, and later recovered to 54. Other shares declined ¼@¾ per cent., chiefly Western Union and St. Paul. Pacific Mail was weak and declined from 22¾ to 21¼. Coal shares moved independently of the other market. Later in the day the failure of George H. Marvin & Co. caused considerable Pacific Mail and some Missouri Pacific, Northwestern preferred, St. Paul and Western Union to come on the market, which had a tendency to unsettle prices. There was a decline of ¼@1 per cent. from the price at second board. The greatest depression was in granger shares, St. Paul common declining to 31, preferred to 65⅜, with Northwestern common to 36⅜, and preferred to 59¼. Western Union was depressed for sale and dropped to 69. Lake Shore fell off to 53⅜, Rock Island to 102¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 11⅛; Pacific Mail to 21⅜, and Missouri Pacific to 3½. In the final sales there was a recovery of ⅛@⅜ per cent. from the lowest point. Coal stocks also declined, but finally rallied ½@¾ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold down to 80¼, and closed at 80⅜; New Jersey Central declined to 38 and left off at 38⅜, Delaware and Hudson Canal closed at 81¼@81⅛. The borrowing rates for coal shares were ⅛ per cent. for New Jersey Central, ⅜ per cent. to flat for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and ¼@¾ per cent. for Delaware and Hudson Canal. The market closed active with a lower and unsettled feeling. Transactions aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 14,400 were Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 4,600 Rock Island, 18,400 Pacific Mail, 20,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Western Union, 41,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 14,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	69	Rock Island	105⅜
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	31
Do. preferred	17¼	Do. preferred	65¾
Pacific Mail	21¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	2
Do. preferred	6¼	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	106	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do. preferred	13½
American Ex	59	Chicago & Alton	97
U. S. Express	60¼	Do. preferred	103
New York Central	106⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	11¼
Erie	10⅝	Delaware & Lac	80¾
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¼
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	3½
Do. preferred	133	At. & Pac. p'fd	2¾
Michigan Central	39¼	Indiana Central	3⅞
Panama	126	Burlington & Q	113½
Lake Shore	63⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	11
Illinois Central	88	Central Pac. bonds	110¼
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	Union Pacific stck	60⅝
Northwestern	36¼	Union Pac. bonds	106⅝
Do. preferred	59⅜	Do. land grants	104
C., C., C. & I.	40	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95⅞
N. J. Central	40¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	118¼	New 5's	115⅜
5-20's, 1865	113	10-40's, registered	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅜	10-40's, coupons	119⅛
5-20's, 1867	117	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	119		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	106¼
Virginia, new	24		

LONDON, August 30, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £22,000. Consols 96⅛. United States bonds—5-20's '65, 105½; do. '67, 108½; 10-40's, 107; new 5's, 107⅛. Railroad securities—New York Central, 97; Erie 10⅝; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, August 30.—Rentes 105 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 30.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Gold 110¼. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 540.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1876.

Business continues to work along without material alteration in the general condition of affairs. The movements of merchandise for the opening of the fall trade, has not yet assumed very large proportions, and the aggregate of business will have to be very much increased before the general expectations of business men for the fall trade are realized. Prices did not show any particularly noticeable movements to-day except such as have already been spoken of. In grain oats were firm with higher prices asked. In produce the previous features continued of strength in butter, eggs, fruits and potatoes. Provisions were easy and we note another decline of ¼c on lard. Groceries were steady and unchanged. Dry goods were active with a firm feeling in prices. Petroleum was irregular and feverish with wide fluctuations and a downward tendency, prices having gone off materially from the extreme touched at the opening of the week.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,257	Apples, bbls	56
Corn, bus	400	Cheese, bxs	138
Wheat, bus	1,524	Butter, pkgs	51
Rye, bus	403	Bacon, pcs	9,281
Oats, bus	2,180	Bacon, tcs	202
Potatoes, bus	157	Hay, bales	130

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,980	10,017	18,997
Apples, bbls	401	411	812
Cheese, boxes	1,494	754	2,248
Corn, bus	8,529	4,550	13,079
Wheat, bus	4,759	8,606	13,365
Barley, bus	450	450	900
Rye, bus	523	1,203	1,726
Oats, bus	10,925	15,719	26,744
Butter, pkgs	228	286	514
Bacon, pcs	3,750	20,528	23,278
Bacon, tcs	364	879	1,243
Potatoes, bus	1,751	835	2,589
Hay, bales	400	325	725

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Business remained sluggish and unchanged in grain with the exception of oats, which were firm with an advance asked. Wheat is quiet and easy with only a moderate milling demand. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ⅌ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is in moderate supply and rather easy though receipts are on the decrease. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@ 53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats were scarce and very firm, with an advance of 1c asked in some cases, but prices generally ruling at our former figures. We quote prime white new at 33@34c; mixed do 30@32c. Old ruled firm at 34@35c for prime white; 32@33c for mixed; white Western 35@36c. Rye is steady; we quote at 60@63c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a sustained feeling of strength on spring wheat grades in sympathy with the strength of wheat in Chicago. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ⅌ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ⅌ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ⅌ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ⅌ barrel.

HAY—The market was dull and rather weak, but quotably unaltered. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ⅌ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is fair, but with the abundant stock here and the large supplies ready to come forward from the country, render any appreciation in prices improbable. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There was again a very firm and active demand. All choice to fancy receipts find ready sale, but former prices are only about steady, the increased receipts of such grades operating to prevent an advance. We quote choice creamery firm at 28@30c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 23@24c; choice solid packed 20@22c; prime do 16@18c.

CHEESE—The market is quite steady and active with a good jobbing demand. Receipts are rather light, being 759 boxes. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8¾@9c for choice; 6½@8c for common to good.

EGGS—There was a strong demand at a material advance. We quote strictly fresh at 14@15c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS.—The supply was again rather light on some kinds of fruit, and the the market was firm. We quote peaches at $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 25@2 00 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 50@3 00 per bushel. Grapes ruled at $4 00@6 00 per cwt. Water melons were easy at $10 00@18 00 per hundred; canteleups $4 00@7 00. Plums are higher at $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with new domestic ruling at 25@27c ⅌ lb; new California 25c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market was again firm, the supply being comparatively light and the demand good. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ⅌ barrel for prime Early Rose; 75c@$1 50 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 65@75c ⅌ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and steady. We quote at $4 00@4 50 ⅌ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $5 00@5 50.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 15@2 25 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand may still be reported as steady though not very strong, and a moderate volume of business was done. Prices remain easy with ¼c reduction on lard as the most important change. Receipts are liberal, having been 20,528 pcs and 879 tcs for the week ending to-day.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¾c ⅌ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¼c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 15½c ⅌ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair but market lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c ⅌ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ⅌ lb; in buckets 13c ⅌ lb; in 3 lb caddies 14¼c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ⅌ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¼c ⅌ lb; in 6-lb pails 14c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is easy and lower. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ⅌ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues quiet and with light business at $19 50@20 00 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ lb.

Groceries.

The grocery trade was moderately steady to-day with nothing out of the ordinary run of events to report. Sugars continue firm but quotably unchanged in price. From New York we learn that refined sugars have had only a fair trade, and prices have weakened somewhat. An informal meeting of a number of large New York refiners was held in the middle of last week to make arrangements for reducing the production, which of late has been very large, and it is said that it was determined to lessen the out-turn in order to affect an advance in prices, the present figures being, it is claimed, relatively under those paid for raw. Coffee is rather quiet but steady at the reduction of Monday. The advices from Rio Janeiro and from Europe are in the main favorable to holders, but perhaps the point of the most importance to holders is the rapidity with which the stock is being reduced. The supply of Brazil at all ports is still, as shown, more than double that held at this time last year, and yet it can by no means be called excessive. A stock of only 42,000 bags at all the receiving ports, such as was held at this time last year, is of course very small. The stock actually in our markets is not only steadily diminishing, but the visible supply is considerably smaller than that in sight at this time last year. This, notwithstanding that the present crop of Brazil promises to be large. Rice continues in fair demand, with some strength shown in the Eastern markets under reports of troubles in the rice districts, which may interfere with the harvests. Other leading staples are steady and unchanged. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb.	*Sugars.*	⅌ lb.
Fancy Rio	23½@24 c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11⅜c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers 25	@25½c	Crushed	12½c
2d grades do, 23½	@24 c	Powdered	12½c
Rio, in bulk. 21	@25 c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32 c	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Java, in bulk	31½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson. 25c	@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder...35c	@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial....30c	@ 90	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan....25c	@ 85	Sugar drips	50@60c
Oolong....25c	@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong.....28c	@ 75	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ lb.	9 c
Starch.	⅌ lb	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California, ⅌ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Her'ng, hf-b	6 75@7 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel, do	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ⅌ lb.	6½
No. 2 medium	10 00	Medium Georges.	5¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Halibut, ⅌ lb.	12½
No. 3 medium	8 50	No. 1 Herring, ⅌ bx	35
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	Sealed herring do	40
Lake Trout, do	4 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 40; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, new, 9¾c ⅌ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ⅌ lb. Currants 7¾@8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 5¾@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ⅌ box, $8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Dry Goods.

The trade among the wholesale dry goods houses continues to show a better and more encouraging activity than almost any other line of mercantile traffic. The jobbing demand is fairly active and prices have a firm tendency. The New York *Bulletin* says of prints: "Prices are unquestionably strong with an upward tendency, and, unless there should be a decline in the cloth market, an advance must be expected, as printers cannot possibly supply dark standard prints at seven cents, when they have to pay four and one-half cents for cloths. There is, however, a hesitancy on the part of agents to recommend an advance on prints at this time, as they believe the price of seven cents could be maintained until the close of the season *without a break*, which might not be the case if higher prices are established at present." We quote jobbing prices as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1.	36	8	Harrisburg	4-4	7
Penn Mill do	4-4	8	Newbury	36	6½
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Laconia E	36	7
Western trade	36	8	Laconia B	36	7½
Magnolia	36	6½	Laconia O	40	8
Avondale	36	6¼	Laconia	9-4	21
Conestoga A	39	6	Laconia	10-4	23
Conestoga	10-4	25	Waltham	46	11½
Chippewa C	28	5	Lawrence L L	4-4	6¼

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	27	5½	Lonsdale	36	10¼
Suffolk L	36	6¼	Lonsdale Cam	36	14
Fairmount	36	7	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	11½
Rochdale	36	8	Davol	36	11½
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	13
White Rock	36	10	Cabat	42	11
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	23
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	26

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10¼	White	10
Glasgow	9½	Eagle	7½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots	6¼	Oriental	6½
Cochecho	6½	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6½	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy.	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fa'cy.	7	Cocheco fancy	7
Garner fancy	6¾	Hartel	7
Amoskeag fa'cy	6	Berlin solid	6½
Richmond	7	Simpson's black	6¾
Merrimac	7	" fast black	6¾
American fancy	7	" mourning	6¾
Southbridge	7		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	6-4 Alpacas GI	22½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas X	25
3-4 Corded Alpacas	20	3-4 Man'r Cach're	22½
3-4 Pacific Twills	20	3-4 Pacific do	22½
3-4 Polo Cloth	20	6-4 Pacific do	32½
3-4 Arabians	22½	6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stout	11½	Nashua A	10½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	14
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga C T	4-4	13½	Portsmouth	4-4	21
" gold m'dl	4-4	15	Whittaker	7-8	25
" prem. A	4-4	18	Whittaker	4-4	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	21	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	28
Cot'n bat	10@12½@16	Cotton twine	21

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 30.—Domestics were fairly active and steady in first hands and jobbing freely. Prints continue in brisk demand and in light supply. Bleached shirtings are firm and the discount on Fruit of the Loom has been lessened by agents. Worsted dress goods are doing well. Woolen goods for men's wear are in moderate request and flannels are more active.

Petroleum.

August 30—The market was fluctuating and excited to-day, with a decline in the past two days of 40@50c on certificates. Refined also, went off a point, but showed rather more steadiness.

CRUDE—The market has been very changeable and excited throughout the day. Opening at the depressed prices of last evening $3 55½ bid and $3 57½ asked, it rallied soon after opening, and made an advance to $3 77½, then fell back rapidly to $3 55, again advanced to $3 72½ and back once more to $3 60, where it now rests temporarily. Shipment has sold from $3 77½@4 00 and may now be quoted at $3 80@3 85. The price at wells has varied with spot, lines generally holding off from purchasing.

REFINED—The market was rather easier to-day in sympathy with the uncertain and feverish condition of crude. Advices from New York reporting about 1c decline there produced a corresponding weakness here, and prices declined a point or two. We quote standard white at 22c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works. New York rules at 26c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 25½@26c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25@25½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and steady market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 30.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: During the forenoon all the oil offered was taken, the bulk of business being done at $3 98¾@4 00. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the inquiries for certificates, regardless of dates, at the latter price, were numerous. There was no perceptible alteration in the feeling until about three o'clock, when some holders, becoming frightened, offered to sell. This was the signal for a grand onslaught. In a trice the buyers and sustainers all became sellers. Finally one of the heavy dealers offered 200,000 barrels at $3 60, which price was 10 to 12½c below the market. There were no buyers, and the offer was known to have been made only as a bluff. At 6 P. M. not more than $3 70 was obtainable. This was the quotation at supper time, the market during the day having been as follows: Market opened at $3 93¾ for United, gradually and steadily advanced to $4 02¼, with sales at $4 03¾, then declined to $3 70. In the evening considerable business was done at this price and below. Some sales were made at $3 67½ and $3 68¾, after which there was a decline to $3 60, at which the market closed heavy. Shipment received little attention; the quotations have ruled from $4 05 down to $3 85, the latter asked. Only about $3 80 was bid at the close. The sales and resales were 137,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, August 30, closing 29.—Slightly easier advices from the creek lead to offerings here in instances at lower prices, but entirely of parcels held by parties who got in at the low figures, comparatively, a few days since are now willing to take a little under regular rates. There are offerings in this way at 26c, but from first hands up to 28c is asked. Crude in bulk is quoted at 15c; do in shipping order 19¾c; refined 28c from second hands; refined in cases 28@30c; naptha 13c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 26c; at Philadelphia 26c.

TITUSVILLE, August 29.—Market about $3 67½@3 70 bid.

OIL CITY, August 29.—Market opens demoralized on account of the banks refusing to carry any oil. There is little disposition to operate, and the principle brokers withdrawing from the market. One sale of 5,000 barrels at $3 62½. Immediate shipment $3 80@3 90.

ROUSEVILLE, August 30.—Market easier but hard to quote; held at $3 72½@3 75.

TIDIOUTE, August 30.—Market much weaker; sales at $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Market firm with no disposition to sell; holding firm at 27½c; bidding 25½c; crude 13c; cases 29c.

PARKERS, August 30, 11:20 A. M.—Market jumped from $3 55 to $3 78¾ for United; a little easier now; no inquiry for shipment. *Noon*—Market weaker; United certificates offered at $3 70; no inquiry for shipment; offered at $4 00.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 30.—Petroleum unsettled; crude 14½@15c; refined 25½@ 26c; cases 29@30c; naptha 13½c.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—Petroleum dull; refined 25@26c; crude in barrels 17½@18c.

LONDON, August 30.—Refined petroleum 17@17½d.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Refined petroleum 18d; do spirits 11d.

ANTWERP, August 30.—Refined petroleum 48 francs.

CLEVELAND, August 30.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 22½c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Acid.		Mag cal...lb	80 @ 1 00
Acetic....lb	12 @ 18	—Carb ....lb	.. @ 45
Citric....lb	1 04 @ 1 10	Manna SF lb	.. @ 1 00
Oxalic....lb	17 @ 20	Morph sul oz	5 25 @ 5 50
Sulphuric lb	2¾ @ 4½	Nut No 1. lb	1 05 @ 1 15
Tartaric..lb	54 @ 59	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 22 @ 2 35	Anise	3 50 @ 3 70
Aloes.		Bergamot lb	5 50 @ 6 00
Cape.....lb	20 @ 22	—Castor ..lb	11 @ 16
Socot....lb	65 @ 75	—Cinnam lb	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Carb. lb	21 @ 23	—Cloves...lb	.. @ 3 70
Aqua ...lb	8 @ 12	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 75
Annotta..lb	50 @ 60	Lemon....lb	4 50 @ 5 00
—Ashes.		Linseed, raw	54 @ 56
Soda ...lb	4 @ 5	Linseed, bl'd	59 @ 62
Bal Copa. lb	75 @ 85	NeatsF, gal	80 @ 1 15
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Cassia...lb	27 @ 30	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red lb	1 20 @ 1 30	Origan....lb	.. @ 80
" pale. lb	70 @ 80	Pepper't..lb	4 30 @ 4 60
" com. lb	20 @ 40	Rosemary lb	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras. lb	.. @ 85
American lb	4 @ 6	Sperm...gal	2 10 @ 2 30
East Ind.. lb	11 @ 12	Tanners.gal	50 @ 55
German ..lb	6 @ 8	Whale ..gal	78 @ 81
Blue mass lb	58 @ 60	Wintg'n..lb	3 75 @ 4 00
Blue vitr. lb	10½ @ 11½	Opium Ty lb	.. @ 7 88
Borax ref lb	14 @ 16	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Brim roll. lb	4 @ 5½	*Potass.* lb	
—Flor sul. lb	5 @ 6	Bichrom..lb	22 @ 24
Calomel A lb	1 00 @ 1 08	Chlorate..lb	33 @ 40
—English. lb	.. @ 2 10	Iodide....lb	2 85 @ 3 00
Camp ref. lb	33 @ 36	Putty......lb	3 @ 4
Canthar's lb	.. @ 1 60	Quin sulp oz	2 50 @ 2 60
Cham Ger lb	.. @ 50	Rosin ...bbl	3 50 @ 3 57
—Roman . lb	.. @ 30	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm lb	93 @ 1 08	Gentian..lb	.. @ 12
Cloves....lb	.. @ 55	Ginger E lb	14 @ 16
Cochineal lb	70 @ 80	" Jamca lb	.. @ 24
Con lye, cses	5 00 @ 7 75	Ipec pow. lb	.. @ 1 65
Copperas. lb	2 @ 3	Jalap pow lb	.. @ 75
Cr'm Tar. lb	41 @ 44	Liquorice lb	12 @ 14
Cubebs...lb	18 @ 20	Rhub E I. lb	2 00 @ 2 50
Cudbear..lb	25 @ 35	Sars Hon. lb	.. @ 58
Emery En lb	10 @ 12	Senega....lb	90 @ 1 00
Et Nit sps lb	38 @ 46	Valeri En lb	38 @ 40
—Sulph...lb	70 @ 75	" Germ lb	25 @ 26
Ext Logw lb	13½ @ 14	Sal Ammo lb	16 @ 18
—Liq Cala lb	38 @ 45	—Epsom.. lb	3 @ 5
—Italian.. lb	25 @ 30	—Soda....lb	2¼ @ 3½
—Sicily ...lb	.. @ ..	*Seed.*	
Fustic....lb	3 @ 4	Canary...lb	8½ @ 9½
Galls Alep lb	.. @ 25	Hemp.....lb	7½ @ 8½
Gum.		Cardamn. lb	2 00 @ 2 50
Arabic sts lb	22 @ 25	Mustard..lb	.. @ 12
" White lb	35 @ 45	Senna Al. lb	30 @ 32
Myrrh T'k lb	55 @ 62	" E In. lb	24 @ 26
Shellac ..lb	40 @ 50	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts lb	35 @ 45	Bi Carb..lb	4½ @ 5½
" Flake lb	90 @ 1 10	Soap Cast lb	11 @ 14
Hoffm's A lb	.. @ 49	—Cast wh lb	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma lb	1 00 @ 1 20	Sugar L'd lb	26 @ 28
—Span fl't lb	1 10 @ 1 25	Turp spsgal	37 @ 40
Iodine res lb	4 10 @ 4 40	*Varnish.*	
Junip Ber lb	7 @ 9	Copal ...gal	1 00 @ 1 40
Logwood. lb	2¾ @ 3¾	Japan...gal	65 @ 1 75
Mace ....lb	1 30 @ 1 35	Damar...gal	1 35 @ 1 60
Madder...lb	14 @ 17	Ven Red.. lb	2 @ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ lb	4¼@4½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	4⅜@5 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ lb	2¼@2½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ lb	2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	2¾@3 c
Caustic soda—40 drums	⅌ lb	5¼@5½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	6 @6½c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ lb	1½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ lb	3¾c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ lb	2¼c
Muriatic acid	⅌ lb	4½c
Nitric acid	⅌ lb	15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ lb	2¼c
Pure alumina	⅌ lb	10 c
Lump alum	⅌ lb	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—The market is very quiet but prices are well sustained. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per lb.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10 c
Do, pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10½c
Do, fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (stricly pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	36 @38 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ⅌ cwt for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ⅌ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 ⅌ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ⅌ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ⅌ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—A good demand and moderately active market is noted. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 50
No. 4 stock braid	2 50
No. 5 stock braid	2 75
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 00
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	3 75
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 00
Railroad (extra heavy,)	3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

BROOM CORN—The market is easy and under reports of a heavy crop prices tend downward. We quote choice hurl 9@9½c; No. 1 hurl 8@8½c; choice old brush that will work up 7½@8c; choice medium 6½@7c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 3½@4½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues very dull and prices are a shade lower on leather. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@	31
Oak sole, city	36@	38
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@	29
Red sole, Orinoco	26@	29
Red sole, good dgd	23@	26
Oak, rough	24@	28
Harness, city oak	34@	37
Harness, country	30@	33
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
Collar, oak sides, ⅌ doz	31 00@35	00
Fair skirting	37@	40
Fair bridle, ⅌ doz	54 00@66	00
Belt leather	39@	41
Finished calf	90@$1	25
Finished upper, ⅌ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	8¾@ 9¼
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5¼
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The market is quiet at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 25@26c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ⅌ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ⅌ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 55@60c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ⅌ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ⅌ lb.

RAGS—Cotton mixed 2¾@3c ⅌ lb; and woolen ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ⅌ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is rather demoralized and values are unsteady, with sales made at heavy concessions. Nominal quotations are as follows:

No. 1 tubs ⅌ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ⅌ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ⅌ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ⅌ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ⅌ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ⅌ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ⅌ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ⅌ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ⅌ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ⅌ 1,000; do (⅛-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 bbl), $1 80 ⅌ 1,000; 3 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $3 70; 10 lbs do, $6 00; 16 lbs do, $9 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1876.

The Market.

The views as to the status of the market are somewhat conflicting, some contending that "matters and things" are "on the wane," others holding that the live stock market is on the road to "Old Harry." In this state of conflicting views, we do not wish to act as umpire, and as we have given the sales daily for the past; and annex those made to-day, we will leave them to speak for themselves.

Sales.

The sales of cattle, hogs and sheep to-day were as follows:

CATTLE.

Thursday, August 24.—10 head, 8,950 lbs, $4 00; 2, 2,700 lbs, $4 62; 4, 4,820 lbs, $4 50; 18, 17,510 lbs, $4 00; 18, 17,500 lbs, $3 75; 10, 11,360 lbs, $4 25; 12, 11,890 lbs, $3 75; 8, 8,750 lbs, $2 40; 9, 10,620 lbs, $4 15.

Friday, August 25.—3 head, 3,240 lbs, $4 62; 3, 3,270, $4 00; 17, 21,400, $4 90.

Saturday, August 26.—No sales reported.

Monday, August 28.—17, 23,070 lbs, $4 87; 2, 2,000, $5 00; 1, 1,230, $5 00; 1 stag, 1,440, $3 75; 16, 20,880, $4 60; 19, 22,420, $4 20; 17, 20,430, $4 40; 4, 4,900, $4 37½; 13, 17,090, $4 65; 1 bull, 980, $2 25; 3, 3,220, $4 50; 1, 1,200, $4 15; 1, 950, $3 50; 5, 5,300, $3 75; 8, 8,250, $4 35; 5, 5,820, $4 75; 3, 3,390, $4 50; 17, 1,270, $3 75; 1, 930, $3 75; 3, 3,230, $4 40; 3, 3,490, $4 60; 3, 3,120, $4 15; 2, 1,820, $4 00; 3, 3,500, $4 60; 1 bull, 1,000, $2 40; 7, 7,820, $4 40; 2, 2,180, $4 40; 2, 2,190, $4 35; 2, 2,180, $4 40; 19, 21,020, $4 60.

Tuesday, August 29.—18 head, 21,880 lbs, $4 30; 3, 4,270, $4 40; 14, 17,810, $4 40; 3, 1,640, $2 50; 2, 1,170, $2 50; 2 bulls, 1,480, $2 50; 40, 30,930, $3 35; 16, 20,690, $4 50; 20, 18,170, $3 60; 2, 1,300, $3 00; 1 bull, 950, $2 50; 19, 19,560, $3 87; 18, 20,950, $4 30; 19, 17,720, $3 65; 18, 19,790, $4 10; 18, 19,830, $4 05; 21, 16,920, $3 20; 21, 18,430, $3 60; 24, $17,930, $3 30; 21, 18,510, $3 75; 2 bulls, 2,820, $2 50; 1 bull, 1,310, $2 75; 19, 19,990, $4 40; 22, 19,500, $4 10; 32, 42,520, $4 65; 2, 2,660, $4 65; 16, 22,300, $4 80; 33, 39,450, $4 38; 16, 19,890, $4 70; 38, 42,380, $4 15; 3, 2,860, $4 37; 1, 940, $4 45; 5, 5,300, $4 40; 5, 4,980, $4 35; 2, 2,500, $3 75; 21, 19,700, $4 00 ($5 00 off); 17, 20,490, $4 45; 21, 16,000, $3 50; 2, 2,260, $3 85; 17, 16,200, $3 75; 38, 39,580, $4 25; 2, 2,070, $4 35; 16, 16,110, $3 60; 3, 3,250, $4 60; 16, 16,410, $4 00; 18, 18,780, $3 65; 9 calves, 1,170, $5 60; 33, 38,440, $4 20; 20, 18,190, $4 20; 9, 10,720, $4 35; 7, 8,840, $4 35; 5, 5,490, $4 00; 20, 19,050, $4 00; 19, 18,000, $4 00; 38, 40,280, $4 20; 3 calves, 850, $4 00; 34, 40,490, $4 15; 32, 41,360, $4 65; 2, 1,600, $2 00; 11, 9,840, $3 85; 2, 2,450, $2 50; 47, 66,810, $5 00; 32, 41,370, $4 65; 18, 20,530, $4 37; 16, 18,910, $4 62; 16, 20,910, $4 65; 3, 2,640, $2 12; 17, 19,190, $4 50; 2, 1,710, $4 00; 3, 3,080, $4 25; 5, 3,710, $3 62; 5, 5,310, $4 30; 2, 2,160, $4 15; 17, 21,714, $4 75; 32, 43,370, $4 62; 1, 1,130, $4 00; 1, 940, $2 62.

Wednesday, August 30.—16 head, 16,980 lbs, $3 50; 4, 3,030, $2 50; 2 calves, 240, $5 25; 17, 23,870, $4 70, ($10 off); 16, 21,320, $4 62; 15, 19,680, $4 65; 17, 21,420, $4 70; 15, 18,370, $4 25; 1, 300, $2 50; 16, 24,280, $5 25; 16, 22,330, $4 60; 19, 17,040, $3 75; 1 cow and calf, $40 00; 18, 17,110, $3 90; 16, 19,770, $4 25; 1 bull, 1,210, $2 50; 30, 39,280, $4 25; 32, 44,570, $4 75; 7, 5,970, $3 25; 10, 8,690, $3 25; 16, 21,360, $4 50; 31, 43,990, $5 00, ($50 00 off); 17, 21,750, $4 70; 3 bulls, 2,520, $2 50; 20, 19,190, $4 00; 3, 3,250, $4 00; 12, 11,510, $5 85; 17, 22,970, $4 70; 17, 23,080, $4 30; 31, 44,510; $5 00 ($10 00 off); 40, 44,120, $4 05; 2, 2,200, $4 00; 4, 4,430, $4 00 ($4 00 off); 11, 14,010, $4 00; 15, 17,590, $4 45; 27, 55,370, $4 80; 6, 6,400; $4 00; 15, 20,390; $4 70; 31, 43,370, $5 00 ($10 00 on); 16, 21,710, $4 90; 34, 36,590, $3 62; 58, 60,210, $3 85; 17, 21,020, $4 00; 18, 19,890, $4 15; 20, 19,960, $3 30; 30, 38,620, $4 50; 30, 43,690, $4 80; 15, 20,590, $4 90; 32, 42,810, $4 70; 16, 21,120, $4 50; 1 bull, 1,430, $2 50; 24, 17,690, $3 35; 16, 18,990, $4 62; 69, 81,960, $4 55; 98, 127,820, $4 60; 17, 21,550, $4 37; 60, 87,580, $4 85

HOGS.

Thursday, August 24.—79 head, 25,450 lbs, $6 55; 95, 20,940 lbs, $6 45, 102, 26,739 lbs, $6 70; 65, 13,340 lbs, $6 50; 39, 10,320 lbs, $6 60; 26, 5,530 lbs, $5 40; 29, 5,900 lbs, $6 12; 19, 5,170 lbs, $6 12; 53, 11,270 lbs, $6 55; 21, 4,0,9 lbs, $6 25; 1, 220 lbs, $5 50; 20, 4,550 lbs, $6 30; 6, 1,680 lbs, $5 35; 28, 6,270 lbs, $6 25; 32, 6,910 lbs, $6 25; 49, 8,800 lbs, $6 10; 63, 11,550 lbs, $6 50.

Friday, August 25.—82 head, 21,070 lbs, $6 65; 266, 52,300, $6 50; 53, 10,750, $6 35; 53, 11,170, $6 50; 41, 11,960, $6 65; 51, 10,920, $6 50; 48, 12,140, $6 65; 40, 8,260, $6 30; 32, 23,770, $6 70; 6, 1,130, $6 65; 1, 360, $6 00.

Saturday, August 26.—53 head, 7,410 lbs, $6 00; 26, 3,600, $6 00; 6, 870, $4 50; 1, 130, $4 75; 29, 7,550, $6 25; 1, 330, $4 50; 22, 3,400, $6 00; 85, 25,540, $6 60; 81, 24,150, $6 60; 14, 4,220, $5 75; 1, 240, $6 12.

Monday, August 28.—72 head, 11,110 lbs, $6 80; 114, 31,240, $6 60; 67, 15,470, $6 40; 87, 19,560, $6 50; 52, 12,840, $6 45; 43, 10,000, $6 40; 68, 17,590, $6 30; 79, 21,750, $6 65; 161, 46,260, $6 60; 10, 3,480, $5 50; 10, 2,860, $6 55; 91, 19,300, $5 40; 6, 1,910, $5 50; 120, 33,210, $6 65; 67, 14,710, $6 45; 62, 3,580, $6 00; 26, 4,120, $6 10; 5, 1,540, $5 25; 111, 21,780, $6 55; 3, 920, $5 50; 1 stag, 570, $5 00; 33, 6,890, $6 50; 47, 13,780, $6 55; 39, 1,024, $6 55; 82, 16,830, $6 60; 56, 10,590, $6 60; 2, 730, $6 18; 56, 12,130, $6 35; 3, 1,050, $5 50; 20, 4,140, $6 30; 69, 21,680, $6 65; 77, 26,100, $6 60; 62, 12,440, $6 30; 22, 5,810, $6 50; 31, 6,410, $6 55.

Tuesday, August 29.—18 head, 4,630 lbs, $6 45; 1, 320, $6 25: 43, 8,780, $6 50; 54, 15,900, $6 70; 2, 540; $5 00; 100, 19,060, $6 45; 29, 5,390, $6 35; 2, 560, $5 50; 30, 6,170, $6 35; 3, 930, $5 50; 4, 1,220, $5 50; 7, 1,110, $6 25; 1, 310, $5 50; 93, 20,850, $6 65; 67, 13,180, $6 50; 33, 8,930, $6 55; 57, 17,620, $6 45; 37, 8,800, $6 55; 53, 16,170, $6 65; 59, 12,180, $6 60; 41, 11,910, $6 65; 59, 12,490, $6 55; 1 rough, 330, $5 50; 40, 9,010, $6 38; 108; 24,270, $6 60; 5 roughs, 1,900, $5 50; 5, 1,540, $5 50, 7, 1,320, $6 60; 42, 9,540, $6 50; 30, 8,250, $6 50; 156, 46,670, $4 75.

Wednesday, August 30.—5 head, 1,400 lbs, $6 25; 5, 1,510, $6 50; 138, 46,540, $6 75; 15, 3,620, $6 60; 10, 3,810, $5 62; 40, 9,220, $6 50; 35, 6,780, $6 50; 5, 1,890, $5 50; 20, 5,660, $6 65; 3, 650, $6 50; 24, 16,520, $6 60; 2, 710, $5 50; 29, 22,730, $6 50; 46, 9,510, $6 50; 43, 8,080, $6 60; 66, 12,280, $6 35; 2, 550, $5 00; 42, 89,701, $6 60; 42, 8,470, $6 60; 52, 10,820, $6 55; 57, 12,160, $6 45; 53, 10,740, $6 50; 67, 12,610, $6 40; 11, 7,980, $6 25; 40, 9,050, $6 35; 49, 10,210, $6 50; 54, 10,750, $6 50; 3, 920, $5 25.

SHEEP.

Thursday, August 24.—62 head, 4,400 lbs, $4 10; 52, 3,840, $4 00; 138, 12,290, $4 50; 158, 17,870, $4 45; 180, 17,570, $4 75; 377, 35,680, $4 67½; 218, 17,280, $4 30; 197, 15,710, $4 30; 50, 3,850, $4 25; 90, 5,860, $3 50; 23, 1,220, $4 25; 88, 6,390, $3 12; 180, 18,990, $5 25; 30, 3,040, $4 50; 55, 3,370, $4 30; 21, 3,130, $4 75; 97, 6,660, $4 25.

Friday, August 25.—No sheep reported sold to-day.

Saturday, August 26.—97 head, 8,530 lbs, $4 60; 73, 5,830, $4 40.

Monday, August 28.—55 head, 4,220 lbs, $4 00; 30, 1,710, $4 10; 5 bucks, $2 50 per head.

Tuesday, August 29.—21 head, 1,710 lbs, $4 70; 266, ⅌ head, $3 50; 185, 16,130, $4 85; 160, 13,670, $4 80; 180, 16,010, $4 62½; 29, ⅌ head, $2 40; 67, 4,830, $3 75; 23, ⅌ head, $1 25; 31, 2,500, $4 25; 7, 380, $5 00; 34, 1,610, $3 50; 16, 860, $4 50; 50, 2,870, $5 00; 377, 30,600, $4 10; 5 bucks, lump, $1,450; 203, 16,230, $4 25; 98, 7,860, $3 90; 99, 7,770, $4 65; 202, 17,250, $4 10; 201, 16,920, $4 10; 5 bucks, per head, $2 50: 124, 9,640, $4 37; 218, 14,760, $3 75; 51, 14,410, $4 75; 177, 18,150, $5 00; 200, 16,560, $4 50; 18, 2,960, $6 25; 112, 22,730, $6 50; 6, 1,930, $5 50; 56, 11,110 $6 65; 8, 1,950, $6 35; 53, 11,070, $6 60; 4, 1,720, $5 50; 106, 7,910, $4 00; 165, 15,310 $4 55; 157, 11,560, $4 25; 433, 33,430, $4 60; 60, 5,200, $4 50; 221, per head, $2 60; 232 per head, $2 75; 21, per head, $2 50; 211, 17,170, $4 50; 157, 11,550, $4 25; 70, per head $3 10; 48, per head $2 00.

Wednesday, August 30.—189 head, 15,880 lbs, $4 57½; 103, 9,790, $4 80; 106, 9,240, $4 75; 102, 9,180, $4 75; 198, 16,250, $3 95; 210, 16,580, $4 40; 95, 7,040, $3 90; 164, 16,980, $5 00; 212, 19,150, $5 00; 166, 16,570, $5 15; 223, 15,860, $3 75; 24, 1,420, $5 00; 184, 14,900, $4 75; 93, 7,380, $4 25; 16, 1,170, $4 00; 20, 1,040, $4 50; 34, 1,520, $4 25; 4 bucks, per head, $2 50; 206, 16,090, $4 50; 20, 1,630, $4 80.

Additional Sales.

S. B. HEDGES & CO.

report the following sales for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 28th, 29th and 30th:

CATTLE.

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
17..21,710	$4 75	1..1,130	$4 00	1..1,560	$4 50
2..1,710	4 00	5..3,710	3 37	2..2,160	4 50
16..20,910	4 65	18..20,840	3 90	60..87,580	4 85
17..21,370	4 37	11..9,840	3 85	98..12,780	4 60
16..18,910	4 62	24..17,690	3 35	1..1,440	2 50
11..15,040	4 90	30..43,690	4 80	16..19,950	4 00
32..43,370	4 62	1..1,560	4 50	17..19,190	4 50
3..3,080	4 25	5..5,310	4 30	2..2,440	2 12
18..20,530	4 37	32..41,370	4 65	47..66,810	5 00
4..4,110	2 50	32..41,360	4 65	64..81,960	4 55
18..21,170	4 00	16..21,120	4 50	32..42,810	4 70
4..5,550	4 90	30..38,620	4 50	10..10,520	4 50

HOGS.

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
31..6,410	$6 55	62..12,440	$6 30	112..22,730	$6 50
56..11,110	6 65	53..11,070	6 60	54..10,750	6 50
22..5,810	6 50	18..2,960	6 25	6..1,920	5 50
8..1,950	6 35	4..1,620	5 50		

SHEEP.

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
106..7,910	$4 00	157..11,550	$4 25	433..33,430	$4 60
221..pr hd	2 60	232..pr hd	2 75	157..11,550	4 10
70..pr hd	3 10	165..15,310	4 55	437..pr hd	2 50
60..5,200	4 50	211..17,170	4 50	20..16,300	4 80
48..pr hd	2 00				

EAST LIBERTY, August 30, 1876.

Messrs. J. F. Saddler & Co.,

Live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the markets for the past six days:

CATTLE.

As compared with last week, the total supply is 127 cars greater, 57 cars of the excess being in the local offerings, and the increase was principally medium and common cattle, hence these grades have ruled very dull at lower figures, while the good and extra lots sold readily at unchanged prices. The general depressed condition of the markets East has had a tendency to weaken the nerve of Western shippers, and but few of them are inclined to pass this point, as is demonstrated by the total sales of 3,790 head out of 4,100 offered for sale. Below find quotations of actual sales, which includes all grades, and one lot of very fine Kentuckys, which brought the outside price paid this week—$5 25.

No. W't.	P'e	No. W't.	P'e	No. W't.	P'e
17..21,400	$4 90	3..3,270	$4 50	1..880	$4 35
3..3,250	4 62	2..2,180	4 40	2..2,190	4 35
2..2,180	4 49	3..3,500	4 60	2..1,820	4 00
Sb's 8,750	2 40	9..10,620	4 15	16..20,630	4 70
56..55,590	4 00	17..17,270	3 75	1 b'l 980	2 25
1 b'l 990	2 12	7..7,820	4 40	3..3,490	4 60
3..3,230	4 40	3..3,290	4 50	5..5,820	4 75
3..3,220	4 50	4..4,210	4 00	1..1,210	4 00
2..2,550	4 20	5..5,490	4 00	1b'l 1,000	2 40
1..900	3 75	34..36,590	3 62	1b'l 1,320	2 25
3..3,120	4 15	8..8,250	3 85	1 b'l 810	2 00
1..950	3 50	5..5,300	3 75	33..38,440	4 20
16..16,110	3 60	1b'l 1,150	2 50	18..18,780	3 65
7..3,840	4 35	1b'l 1,490	2 30	9..10,720	4 35
1..1,570	4 35	23..18,230	3 60	2..2,520	3 75
38..39,580	4 25	3..2,860	4 37	21..16,000	3 50
3..3,220	4 56	8..8,500	4 00	2..2,200	4 00
12..11,310	3 85	17..22,670	4 45	6..20,340	5 25
6..6,400	4 00	40..44,120	4 05	17..23,680	4 70
1 b 1,120	2 30	1..710	3 60	17..16,200	3 75
15..20,690	4 70	1..940	4 45	2..2,260	3 65
2..1,760	4 12	3..3,920	4 25	2..2,420	4 00
5..5,540	3 75	17..18,710	4 45	2..2,450	4 12
31..43,370	5 00	31..44,510	5 00	20..18,190	4 20
5..4,980	4 35	2..2,070	4 35	5..5,200	4 40
17..20,490	4 45	1 ox 1,420	3 00	19..16,410	4 00
4..4,330	4 00	3..3,250	4 00	21..19,700	4 00
17..22,460	5 00	27..35,670	4 80	16..21,770	4 90
17..22,970	4 70				

HOGS.

With a fair supply the market ruled comparatively steady at last week's prices until Tuesday, when under lighter receipts the market assumed a firmer tone and prices advanced about 20c above last Wednesday's quotations on York grades, and 5@10c on heavy, ruling steady and closing quiet to-day:

Good light, corn-fed Yorkers	$6 40 @6 60
Grassers and common	6 12½@6 37½
Philadelphias	6 60 @6 75

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
83..23,770	$6 70	6..1,130	$6 65	22..3,400	$6 00
20..4,140	6 25	69..21,680	6 65	56..10,590	6 60
67..12,610	6 40	10..3,140	5 50	40..8,260	6 35
29..7,550	6 25	77..26,100	6 60	3..1,050	5 50
56..12,130	6 35	7..1,320	6 50	40..9,050	6 35
40..7,480	6 35				

SHEEP.

There has been a fair supply on the market, and the opening of Monday's trade was about the same as last week, but an active movement caused a firmer feeling, under which an advance of 12½@25c was established, closing firm at the improvement:

Best, 90 to 100 lbs	$4 87½@5 25
Best, 70 to 80 lbs	4 00 @4 50
Common, 70 to 80 lbs	3 50 @4 00
Indianas, fair to good	4 00 @5 00
Indianas, common	3 50 @4 00

Receipts—269 cars through cattle; 230 cars local cattle; 101 cars hogs; 80 cars sheep.

Sales—3,790 head cattle.

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
201..16,920	$4 10	124..9,640	$4 37	202..17,250	$4 10
185..16,820	4 70	24..1,420	5 00	166..16,570	5 15
98..7,860	3 90	218..14,760	3 75	99..7,770	4 65
184..14,900	4 75	233 15,860	3 75	15..1,920	5 25

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds the cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to me.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

ERRATA—In a sale of hogs, given yesterday, the figures fix the price among the $4 00's instead of $7 00's. Mr. McNabb, of the firm of Donley, McNabb & Co., swears by the beard of the Prophet that he did not sell hogs—good, bad or indifferent, down among the $4 00's, which, he says, is the cattle range. Nuf ced.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

The Allegheny live stock market presented no new or noticeable features from that of last week. The run of cattle, by rail, was about the same as last Monday, 315 head. A small number was driven in from the surrounding counties.

CATTLE.

The market was not considered a brisk one, although prices did not go below those of last week for fair to good grades. We quote as follows:

Best butchers stock, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 50@5 60
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 30@4 40
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common cattle, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 70@3 80
Inferior, 800 to 900 lbs	3 50@3 60
Stockers	3 00@3 30
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@4 00
Veal calves	4 25@5 00

HOGS.

None on sale, hence we do not give prices. Prices about in the neighborhood of $6 00@7 00.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was somewhat heavier than that of last week. While the market was rather more firm, prices on the whole were no better. We quote as follows:

Choice, 95 to 100 lbs	$4 85@4 95
Choice, 85 to 90 lbs	4 20@4 40
Good, 75 to 80 lbs	3 75@3 95
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	2 70@2 90
Lambs, per head	1 40@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Offerings light and market dull. Rates as follows:

Extra choice milkers	$50 00@65 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	20 00@25 00

ARRIVALS OF STOCK BY RAIL.

The table given below shows the number of cattle received to-day by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with names of the consignees and where shipped from, as collated by Mr. Stone, clerk in the freight department of the road at the outer depot:

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head
J. Rothchild	Chicago	19
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	20
Marks & Hexter	Chicago	19
Germey & Co.	Chicago	20
Rothchild & Co.	Chicago	17
Mooshine & Hunter	Chicago	35
Marks & Bro.	Chicago	17
S. Trauerman	Chicago	16
G. W. Porterfield	Orrville	19
John F. Hose	Orrville	20
R. O. Campbell	Salem	19
N. Holderman	Zanesville	16
E. Holderman	Zanesville	20
James Christy	Zanesville	17
Bepew & Williams	Bellaire	20
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	21
Total this week		315
Total last week		252

NOT ALL SOLD.

We may state in conclusion that all the offerings would not be sold, and that some of the cattle, sheep and lambs would have to "go over."

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 30.—Beeves—Receipts 2,570 head, against 2,575 head for the same day last week. Exclusive of 12 car loads of ordinary Cherokee cattle and 4 cars poor through Texans, the quality was fair. Wholesale slaughterers purchased freely at Monday's prices, or $8 00@10 00: a few of the best cattle going to $10 25; some ordinary Cherokees at $7 75: 4 car loads poor through Texans at $2 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,170 head for two days, against 8,760 head for the same time last week. There is a shade better demand at $4 00@5 50 for sheep and $4 25@6 50 for lambs, which are lower figures than have ruled in this market last week in August since 1862. There is little prospect of an important advance next month.

Swine—Receipts 6,670 head for two days, against 6,260 head for the same time last week. Two cars holding for $6 87½@7 00 alive, but not sold in the morning.

BUFFALO, August 30.—Cattle—Receipts today 1,054 head; total for the week thus far 8,925 head. The market yesterday was moderately active, but to-day was slow with Eastern buyers supplied. Illinois steers ranging from 1,132 to 1,300 lbs, $4 25@4 85; Kansas steers, 1,287 to 1,423 lbs, $4 70@5 00, Indiana steers, 1,058 to 1,376 lbs, $3 80@4 85; Cherokees, 970 to 980 lbs, $3 35@3 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 4,800 head; total for the week 11,200 head. Sheep dull and fully 25@37½c off from last week's quotations; lambs moderately active, but fully 25c off from last week's rates. Canada lambs $5 25@6 00; Ohio sheep $4 75@5 00; stockers $3 75; Indiana sheep $4 50@4 75; Canada sheep $5 00@5 12½.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,400 head; total for the week thus far 14,400 head. Market dull and slow; Yorkers $5 55@6 25; heavy hogs $6 10@6 25.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Cattle—Receipts 3,390 head. Shipments 750 head. Market very dull and buyers holding off; prices nominally unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Shipments 2,100 head. Market steady, firm and in moderate demand; packing $5 60@5 90; light $6 05@6 35.

Sheep—Receipts 480 head. Market firm and unchanged.

ALBANY, August 25.—Cattle active, steady and strong at an advance of 12½@25c; live weight. Receipts 505 cars, a decrease of 55 compared with last week.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 72 car loads, 18 more than last week. Fair average quality. No change in value.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Hogs steady; Yorkers and bacon $5 75@6 00; butchers' $6 10@6 35.

Cattle firm; pony steers $3 87½@4 25; cows and heifers $2 62½@3 62½.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Hogs steady; common light $5 50@6 00; fair to good light $6 10@6 35; heavy $6 20@6 40.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 26, 1876.

The demand for pig iron remains very slack and sales limited. Holders of first-class grey forge iron still ask $22 00, four months, but sales of such metal are confined to small lots required for mixture with the low grades which are sold for less price. We hear of some inquiries for lots for delivery after September 1st, provided they can be had at prices to suit the purchasers, but any one willing to meet the low prices required to do this, insists upon immediate delivery and prompt pay. As intimated in our last, no one seems to expect any change for the better until the warm weather is passed and the mills generally started on their fall run. We are reported the following sales.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons grey forge....$22 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge.... 22 00—4 mos
150 tons white and mottled.... 20 50—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled.... 17 60—Cash.
100 tons close grey.... 20 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.... 22 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons grey forge....$20 60—Cash.
100 tons mottled.... 18 50—Cash.

COKE.

100 tons close grey and mottled..$20 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 2 foundry.... 23 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry, extra.... 24 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

125 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. R....Private terms
20 tons cold blast, H. R....$35 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

25 tons No. 2 foundry....$ 23 00—4 mos

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The trade in merchant bar iron has been destitute of any especially new features for the past week, except the reduction of prices on round lots, from the causes noted last week. The combination manufacturers do not hesitate to announce their determination not to let their trade be taken away from them by the guerilla operations of outside parties, and are prepared to make terms to prevent the success of such operations. We indicated our opinion of the wisdom of that course last week, and need not repeat it now. The understanding seems to be that cutting rates is to be the order of the day for some time to come, and it remains to be said that we hope manufacturers may this time obtain a thorough understanding of the principle that a losing trade is not one which is worth any considerable effort to retain.

The demand at present is only active on such specialties as hoop and sheet iron, cotton ties, &c., with orders rather slow for business in the main. It is, however, fair to expect that the advance of the season, coupled with the lower prices ruling, will cause increased purchases of descriptions of all finished iron. The generally prosperous condition of the agricultural districts, and the small purchases of the past two years, are also reasons for looking for a fair demand; but that this will be sufficient to produce better prices without a radical change in the conditions of the trade is by no means so probable. Rates continue nominally quoted at 2.15@2.35c, but the avowed determination of manufacturers to meet the outside competition makes those prices a fair quotation only for small orders, and sales are reported on a basis of 2c, at which price considerable iron could be bought in round lots.

Nails continue quiet and very dull, which is not considered outside of the usual and normal condition of affairs. Prices are very firm at the old quotations and an improvement in the demand is confidently looked for next month. We continue to quote at $2 85 per keg for 10d in orders of less than 200 kegs; $2 75 for orders in excess of that amount. From New York we learn that "The demand for nails is more active than it was last week. The Association of Nail Manufacturers of the Atlantic States held a meeting in this city to-day. Up to the close of business their action had not transpired, but it is not believed that the existing rates will be disturbed. We quote as before, 10d to 60d, $3 10 net, in small lots. For large orders a concession of 10 cents per keg is allowed."

There is a little improvement in the volume of orders received by the steel mills, and a number of them report themselves busily engaged. The condition of prices, however, is not fully satisfactory, as they have been depressed to so low a point to meet the competition of foreign manufacturers that there is a slight margin of profit left for their operations. The demand for steel rails is slack and we hear of few new orders. A sale of 10,000 tons at $55 00 is reported from the West. We quote at $55 00@58 00 at works.

General Hardware.

The hardware trade generally is not in a fully satisfactory condition. There are occasional signs of increased activity, with similar reports from other points; but no general revival of demand can be reported. Still the feeling is generally hopeful, as retailer's stocks throughout the country are generally low, and it is believed that the small volume of orders now is only a postponement of the time when a liberal demand must set in. Prices are generally thought to be on the bottom rock, and we notice that a Cincinnati wholesale house advises its customers that "it is absolutely certain that many article sare lower now than they will remain." Of the New York market the *Bulletin* says: "Business has shown a little irregularity, but the total continues fair, and the market holds the gain already made. All standard and seasonable goods are wanted to a greater or less extent in the various sections of the country, and at the cost now ruling buyers do not hesitate long when they require fresh stocks, though the disposition is still to keep movements based largely on known wants. Consumers, it is thought, are likely to develop greater economy on mechanics tools, &c., than any other specialty, and agricultural implements are calculated upon to show the best average sale." No particular alterations have taken place in prices of leading articles in the hardware trade since our last report. We note quotations by a manufacturing establishment here of chain, in ton lots, free on board cars, net 30 days, as follows:

5-16 inch	7¼c	½ inch	5⅜c
⅜ inch	6¼c	9-16 inch	5 c
7-16 inch	6 c	⅝ inch	4¾c

We note other items of interest, as follows: Axes of the best make are to be had at $8 50@9 00 a dozen for medium weights. The manufacturers of Britannia and Albata spoons settled upon a uniform price list in July, with a discount of 50 and 5 per cent. to the retail trade. This was a slight advance from previous prices. Since its adoption trade has improved. The Hart, Biven & Mead Manufacturing Company have just issued a discount sheet of seven large pages on goods of their own manufacture. It will be mailed to such as are entitled to receive it. Machine-cut files are quoted at 30@35 per cent. discount from $5 to £ list.

WAGON HARDWARE.

The following is the revised list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

	Per lb.
Flat rail (1¼ by ¼), punched and countersunk	4 c
Iron wedges	4 c
Norway nail rods	8½c
Iron crow bars	4½c
Beetle rings	6 c

Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape, 25c ⅌ foot of fence, less 15 ⅌ cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts	75 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Stove bolts	30 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Elevator bolts	25 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Machine and square head bolts, new list	50 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Coach and lag screws, new list	50 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Bolt ends, new list	50 ⅌ cent. off, net.
Patent hot-pressed square and hexagon nuts, new list	7c ⅌ lb off, net.
Washers, all made from new band iron, new list	7c ⅌ lb off, net.

Nuts and washers, 25 lb boxes, ½c per lb extra.

Nuts and washers in lots less than 1 keg, each size, ½c per lb extra.

Nuts and washers in 5 lb boxes, 1c per lb extra.

Standard caps, for plows, 5 cents per lb, net.

Iron harrow teeth, in lots of 3 tons or more, packed in 206 lb boxes, 1 inch diameter, 2¾ do, 3 cents per lb net; ⅝ inch diameter, 3¼ cents per lb, net.

Patent headed harrow teeth, packed in boxes, ½ cent per lb extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ inch diameter, 5 cents per lb, net, 9-16 inch do, 6 cents per lb net; ½ inch do, 7 cents per lb, net.

Screw hook-and-eye hinges: ¾ to 1 inch diameter, 8 cents per lb, net; ⅝ inch do 9 cents per lb, net; ½ inch do 11 cents per lb, net.

Screw and strap hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 inches long, 4¼ cents per lb, net; 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches long, 5¾ cents per lb, net.

Strap and T Hinges delivered where freight does not exceed 30c per 100 lbs, 50 10 and 5 per cent. off.

Screw hitching rings, light, with ¼ ring, No. 1, $4 25 per 100, net; do heavy, with 5-16 ring, No. 2, $4 75 per 100, net.

Bridge and roof bolts, 1 to 2 diam. over 8 ft. long, 3⅜c per lb; do 1 to 2 diam. from 4 to 8 ft. long, 3⅞c per lb; do 1 to 2 diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long, 4½c per lb; do ⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 ft. long, 4⅜c per lb; do ⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 ft. long, 4⅞c per lb.

Bridge bolts, with upset ends, ⅜c per pound extra.

Wrought iron plates, punched, 4⅜c per lb net.

Cast iron washers, 3⅜c per lb net.

Duck nest tuyere irons, $13 50 per doz.

WAGON HARDWARE.—Standard List—Single tree, wrought hook, malleable ferrule, 19c per lb; single tree iron, wrought hook and clip, 25c per lb; single and double tree iron, wrought center clip, ⅝ in., welded, with ½ in. ring, 15c per lb; neck yoke end ferrule, malleable, with wrought iron ring, 19c per lb; neck yoke attachment, with plates complete, 15c per lb. 25 per cent. off single and double tree iron, neck yoke end ferrules, and neck yoke attachments, for orders of 50 set, and 10 per cent additional off for quantity orders, same as other wagon hardware. Plow single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, 55c each, net; Wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except malleable ferrule, 65c each net; wagon single tree, ironed complete, irons all wrought, improved end pieces riveted on, 65c each, net; neck yoke, ironed complete, irons all wrought, except end ferrules, with wrought iron rings, 75c each, net.

For orders of 50 set, 25 per cent. discount, per set of 8 bolts. Wagon box strap bolts—10 inches long by 7-16 at screw end, 45c; 12 inches long by ½ at screw end, 55c; 10 inches long by 9 16 at screw end, 65c; 12 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 70c; 14 inches long by 9-16 at screw end, 80c; 10 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 80c; 12 inches long by ⅝ at screw end 80c; 14 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, 90c; 16 inches long by ⅝ at screw end $1 00; 18 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10; 20 inches long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20; 5c per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; do wide track, 17c each.

Single-tree irons, 39c ⅌ set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inches wide, 45c ⅌ set; do, 3 inches wide, 50c ⅌ set; do, 3¼ inches, 55c ⅌ set; do, 3½ inches wide, 60c ⅌ set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 14c each; do, finished with guard, 40c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 13c each; do, light pattern, 12c each.

Wrought rubber irons, 9c each.

Stay chain hooks, 5½c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 8c; do, figure 2 9c each; do, figure 3, 11c each.

Pole caps, 20c each.

Single tree hooks, Nos. 1 and 2, 4½c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single-tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks, clips, single-tree hooks and pole caps, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Axle-tree clips, No. 1, 3¼c each, net; axle tree clips, No. 2, 3⅜c each, net; axle-tree clips, for farm and lumber wagons, shank 9-16 inch, flat part 1¼ inch, 7¼c each, net.

Plow and wagon clevises, 8c per lb, net.

California tire rivets and burrs, 5-16, 10c per lb, net; California tire rivets and burrs, ¼, 11c per lb, net.

Wagon box staples, 1¼ inches to 2½ inches, to clinch, $10 75 per 1,000, net; do made from bevel box iron, to rivet on, $7 25 per 1,000, net.

Neck yoke eyes, 4½c each, net; do with ⅜ rings, 7c each, net.

King lts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ diam, 3½c per lb, net.

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ diameter, 1 inch and longer, 7½c per lb, net; do 3-16 inches diameter, 1 inch and longer, 8¼c per lb, net; do ⅜ to 1 inch long, 1c per lb extra; do and nails, in 5 lb paper boxes, 1c per lb extra; do and nails, in 25 lb wood bxs ½c per lb extra.

Wagon and hinge nails ¼x3 and longer, 11c per lb; 2½ and 2¾, 13c per lb; 2 and 2¼, 15c per lb; 1¾ and shorter, 17c per lb, net; 3-16x8 and longer, 12c per lb; 2½ and 2¾, 14c per lb; 2 and 2¼, 16c per lb; 1¾ and shorter, 18c per lb, net.

Wagon rivets and nails, in less lots than 1 keg each size, ½c per lb extra; double-tree plates, 7⅜c per lb, net; coupling plates, 4⅜c per lb, net; tongue plates, 8c per lb, net; neck yoke plates, 9¼c per lb; tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inches wide, same price per lb as No. 12 band iron; wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 inches, 9c per lb, net; wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¼ inch, 10c per lb, net.

Iron Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—There is not the slightest improvement noticeable in the condition of the market, and no sales of any magnitude are reported. We continue to quote: No. 1 foundry, $22 00; No. 2 foundry, $20 00; gray forge, $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig.—The arrivals during the week have been unimportant, and the only sales we hear of are 100 tons Coltness and 100 tons Eglinton, both on private terms. We quote: Coltness, $30 00; Glengarnock, $28 00@29 00, and Eglinton, $27 00.

Rails.—We quote as before: Iron, $39 00@42 00, at mill. No business has transpired during the week.

Old Rails.—We continue to quote old rails at $21 50@22 00.

Scrap.—We quote wrought scrap, from yard, $29 00.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron.—Buyers are said to be more numerous, although small lots are mostly wanted, and there is no disposition manifested to take hold in quantity. Prices are moderately steady, and in all probability no material concessions have been made from our quotations. Competition is keen, however, and a good buyer could command special favors at the present time. So far as we can learn sales have been within the following range of quotations, viz.: No. 1 foundry, $22 00@22 50; No. 2 ditto, $20 00@20 50; grey forge, $19 00@20 00, with special brands held at higher prices.

Ores.—There is no change to note, the offerings f. o. b. at Richmond, Va., are as follows: Magnetic, $4 00; Specular for Bessemer, $4 50; selected ditto, 65 to 70 per cent. of metallic iron, $5 00. At Cleveland, Lake Superior, $7 00, and Republic Mine, $7 50.

Blooms.—There are sellers at the following quotations, market rather weak: Charcoal scrap blooms $47 00; charcoal ore blooms $41 00@42 00; charcoal billets of superior quality, from $60 00@62 00, and bars for converting into steel, made of best Champlain iron, $75 00.

Bar Iron.—The demand shows no improvement, and, if anything, the past week has been somewhat duller than usual. None of the mills are more than half employed, and it is the intention of some to still further curtail production unless the demand improves, which appears very unlikely just now. As may be expected in an oversupplied market, competition is very keen and prices weak.—*Correspondence Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—The market is quiet, and there is a fair business doing. Prices are weak. We quote makers' irons as follows:

Gartsherrie No. 1	64s 6d.
Coltness No. 1	67s 6d.
Glengarnock No. 1	63s.
Eglinton No. 1	56s 6d.

Manufactured Iron.—There is a little better demand and a fair business has been done. Prices, however, are weak.—*Cable special to Iron Age, August 23.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

Pig Iron.—Since last report a better inquiry has developed for large lots and some orders of considerable extent have been already entered. Even a fair demand, if steadily maintained for a comparatively short time would di close the small amount of iron in the country.

Of the ten stonecoal stacks in Jackson county, but two are in blast. Of the charcoal furnaces in the Hanging Rock region many that are now running will undoubtedly stop after present blast unless prices revive, while none of those now idle would fill up at present selling rates.

[By Mathew, Addy & Co.]

August 28.—Our market for pig iron is still in a dull and unsatisfactory condition. No sales of importance have been made during the past week.

In foundry grades prices are moderately firm. Owing to the rather light stock, but little fear is felt of further decline, while on the other hand there is no indication of a coming demand sufficient to cause any decided advance.

But little is doing in other grades, and quotations for all but Nos. 1 and 2 hot blast foundry are nominal.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$ 24 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	22 00@23 00
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00@22 00
Tennessee, No. 1	22 00@23 00
Tennessee, forge	21 00@22 00
Alabama, No. 1	22 00@23 00
Missouri, No. 1	24 00
Missouri, No. 2	23 00

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

Missouri, No. 1	$ 24 00
Missouri, forge	23 00
Ohio, No. 1	22 00@23 00
Ohio, forge	20 00@21 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$35 00@40 00
Missouri, car wheel	35 00@40 00
Kentucky, car wheel	35 00@40 00
Tennessee, car wheel	35 00@40 00
Georgia, car wheel	35 00@40 00
Alabama, car wheel	35 00@40 00
Machinery and forge	35 00@40 00

Receipts of Ores and Pig Metal.

The following were the receipts of ores and pig metal by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, for the week ending August 26, 1876:

	Iron ore, tons.	Pig iron, tons.	Lead, tons.	Zinc ore, tons.
St Louis	30	70	200	....
Carondelet	1,660	....	....	210
Total	1,690	70	200	210
Pr's week	1,300	150	190	210

—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; 92¾c September; 94¾c October; No. 3 81½@82c; rejected 66@68c. Corn dull but generally lower; No. 2 43¼c cash; 43¾c September; 43¾c October. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 2 31¼@31¾c cash; 31¾c September and October. Rye firm at 58c. Barley quiet but firm at 72½c. Pork unsettled but generally higher; $15 60 cash; has sold at $15 40 cash and options; $14 50 the year. Lard dull; 10¼c cash and options; 8.82½c the year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was firmer; 9¾c September; 94¾c October. Corn heavy and lower: 42c September. Oats unchanged. Pork heavy and lower: $15 47½ September; $14 37½ the year. Lard weak and lower; 9.60c September.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Flour more doing: receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 50@4 20; common to good $4 25@4 60; good to choice $4 65@5 10; white wheat extra $5 15@7 50; extra Ohio $4 20@7 75; St. Louis $5 75@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 75@5 00. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts 26,000 bushels; No. 1 spring ungraded 90c@$1 04; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No. 2 Chicago $1 02. Rye—State, new, 82c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 57,000 bushels; Western mixed, warm, 53@54c; do ungraded, 55@56c. Oats firmer; receipts 17,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 34@42c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15@18½c. Molasses and rice quiet. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firmer at 30@30½c. Eggs steady; Western 16@20c. Pork steady at $16 40@16 80. Beef quiet. Middles steady; Western long clear 9¼c; do city 9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam 9.95@10c. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 12@1 13.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Cotton steady at 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red 95c@$1 06. Oats dull at 35@43c. Rye firm at 56@57c. Barley dull at 86@88c. Pork dull at $16 00. Bulkmeats firm and unchanged. Lard dull; steam 9c; kettle 11¼@12¼c. Bacon firm at 7¼@8⅜@9@9⅞c. Whisky dull at $1 10. Butter dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, August 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1 10; amber, new, $1 12; seller September $1 09½; seller October $1 10¼; No. 3 red, new, $1 02½; rejected Dayton and Michigan, new, red, 86c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed and low mixed 46c; no grade 46c; damaged 40½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32½c; white 35½c; Michigan 33c; rejected 28½c.

BOSTON, August 30.—Flour—Demand moderate: superfine Western $3 00@3 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $4 50@6 75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 50@6 75; Illinois $6 00@6 50; St. Louis $6 25@8 75. Corn steady; mixed and yellow Western 57@61c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed 40@45c; rejected 34@40c.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat closed firm: No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08¼; No. 2 do 98½c; No. 3 do 88c. Corn nominally easier; No. 2 58c. Oats higher; No. 2 31c. Rye scarce and a shade firmer; No. 1 63c. Barley higher; No. 2 86@87c; No. 3 46c.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Cotton inactive and lower at 11½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 14½. Corn dull at 42¼@46c. Oats firm at 30@30½. Rye steady at 53½c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Pork dull at $16 50. Lard dull at 9¾c. Bacon firm at 7¼@8@8⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—California white wheat average 9s 3d@9s 5d; do club 9s 6d@9s 10d; red Western, Nos. 2 to 1, 7s 9d@9s; winter 9s 3d@9s 6d. Flour 22½@23⅛s. Oats 3@3½s. Cheese 46s.

LOUISVILLE, August 30.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 10.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Cornmeal firm at $2 25. Pork dull and lower at $17 50. Bacon steady; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9⅞c. Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, August 30.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 18; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1 20. Corn unchanged.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—Cotton firm at 11⅜c. Corn steady at 45c. Oats steady at 46c. Others unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, August 30.—Wool presents the same firm tone; no improvement in prices has taken place, but no considerable purchase of fine fleeces could be made except at a further advance: medium and extra Ohio and Pennsylvania 36@40c; double extra 40@42½c; triple extra and picklock 43½@44½c. Wisconsin and Michigan 33@35c for medium and extra, and firm at these prices. Combing and delaine firm at 40@45c; fine delaine 45@50c. Pulled steady but in moderate demand at 28@40c for superfine and extra.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Cotton firm at 11⅞@12 1-16c. Futures steady; August 11 21-32c; September 11 19-32@11⅝c; October 11 7-16c; November 11 11-32c; December 11 5-16@11 11-32c; January 11 7-16c.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Cotton quiet at 6@6¼d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,400 American.

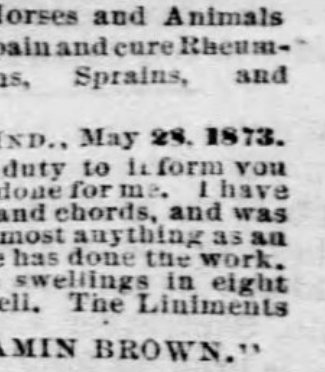
SAVANNAH, August 30.—Market quiet and quotations revised; middling 11⅛c. Charleston—Market quiet; middling 10⅞c. Galveston Market quiet; middling 11⅛c. Mobile—Market inactive; middling 11c.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Coal is quiet and unchanged at the following quotations: Youghiogheny, 8c; Campbell's Creek, 7¼c; and Raymond City, 7c per bushel afloat; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars; Hocking Valley, 9c at elevator, and all 10@11c delivered; Ashland, 6c, and Ohio river, 5@5½c, afloat, and 8@9c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel, and anthracite $9 50@10 00 per ton, delivered.

Coke—City manufactured and gas house, are held at 6c per bushel at yard, and 8@9c delivered; crushed, 8c at yard; and Connellsville, 7¼c afloat, and both 10@11c delivered; McKeesport, 4½@5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Coal—Pittsburgh at 10@11c retail; Pine Hill at 10c; Kentucky at 9@10c; Raymond City at 10c; Pomeroy at 10c; cannel at 18@20c; city coke at 8c per bushel by cart load; anthracite at $10 00@10 50 per load; Pittsburgh afloat at 7¼c; Raymond City at 7¼c.



CENTAUR LINIMENTS—the greatest remedies ever discovered for flesh, bone and muscle ailments. There are two kinds—white wrapper for Family use—and yellow wrapper for Horses and Animals. They alleviate pain and cure Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, and Wounds.

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I think it my duty to inform you what the Centaur Liniment has done for me. I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords, and was willing to try a dozen bottles of most anything as an experiment. But, sir, one bottle has done the work. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniments ought to be applied warm.

"Yours truly, BENJAMIN BROWN."

"DEAR SIR—I have used your Centaur Liniments in my family, and believe it to be of great value. Please send me two dollars' worth, one for the mules and horses. Yours, &c.,

"RILEY SICKLER."

"Falls Station, Wyoming co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1873."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

DIED:

LINNENBRINK—On Friday, at noon, August 25th, 1876, HARRY, only child of J. and A. Linnenbrink.

LYON—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday, the 26th inst., Mrs. ANNA G. LYON, relict of the late Geo. A. Lyon, of Carlisle, Pa.

CRAIG—At Steubenville, Ohio, Friday evening, August 25th, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAIG, mother of Joseph and Hugh Craig, aged eighty-three years.

PERRY—On Sunday morning, August 27, 1876, about 5 o'clock, at his residence, 129 Wylie avenue, B. PERRY, aged sixty-four years.

McMEAL—On Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. at St. Frances Hospital, of typhoid pneumonia, Dr. DAN. McMEAL, aged thirty-six years.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $792,694.

REPUBLICANS throughout the State should see to it that their local organizations are promptly perfected. "The beginning," says an old Greek adage, "is half of the whole."

PENNSYLVANIA ought certainly to be represented in the International Penitentiary Congress to be convened at Stockholm next year, on the invitation of the Swedish Government.

TILDEN once said, during the war, that "Every soldier sent by LINCOLN into Virginia was constitutionally guilty of trespass, and justly liable to punishment under the common law."

THE Attorney General has definitely decided not to recommend the pardon of any of the convicted and sentenced whisky conspirators. This will be sorry news to the Democracy.

MR. F. A. BEAMISH, who is under indictment for appropriating $10,000 school money to his own use, has been nominated for Senator by the Democracy of Luzerne. Hurrah for TILDEN, BEAMISH *and* Reform!

THE Boston *Traveller* is authority for the statement that some ugly disclosures will soon be made about pardon brokerage in ANDREW JOHNSON'S time, seriously affecting the reputation of a living and a dead Democrat.

OF THE eight candidates running on the Democratic State ticket in South Carolina, this year, three are Generals, two Colonels, two Majors, and one a Captain. Every one of them served in the rebel army. "Reform is necessary."

NO LESS than eighteen Democratic papers in Indiana have bolted TILDEN, and now support the greenback Presidential ticket. The Republican press of that State is a unit in support of HAYES and WHEELER. These significant facts point their own moral.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said: "The ballot in the hands of the colored man is destined to preserve the liberties of the nation." The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "The heniousness of this sin against right and common sense can never be sufficiently condemned."

EX-SENATOR "Duke" GWIN, of California, who is one of TILDEN'S most ardent friends and supporters, has never had his rebel disabilities removed. He considers that, in the event of the election of the great "reformer," there will be no need of their removal.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided to accept the new four and a half per cent. bonds on precisely the same footing as the five per cents—as security for circulation on deposits of national banks, and issue ninety per cent. of circulation upon the face of the bonds.

A SUGGESTIVE and encouraging fact in connection with the Republican campaign in Maryland, is that some of the most earnest and effective workers for HAYES and Wheeler are in the ranks of the Reform Democrats, who joined the Republicans in the last State campaign.

THE "Mississippi plan" is, it seems, to be carried out in all the Southern States. Democratic plantation owners in Texas have concertedly agreed that no Republican meetings shall be held among the colored people, if threats, force and intimidation will prevent.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that usurious interest charged by a national bank vitiates the contract. Such an overcharge works a forfeiture of all interest agreed to be paid. This is in accordance with the rulings of our State Courts.

AND still they come. Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of North Carolina, a Democratic Representative in the State Legislature four years ago, has taken the stump in that State for the Republican national and State tickets. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a man of high character and culture, and one of the most effective orators in North Carolina.

MR. OTTENDORFER, a prominent German Democratic politician of New York, and editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, declares that "if Mr. TILDEN cannot give a satisfactory explanation of his course in regard to the income tax he is certainly not a fit candidate for the Presidency." He is not fit for the Presidency, anyhow; but that makes no difference to the Democrats. They will stand by him, fit or unfit.

THE New York *Herald* says that the canvass on the Democratic side has been, up to this time, so flat and tame as to raise ominous misgivings in the minds of Democrats. But what would the *Herald* have? TILDEN started out to make this an "aggressive" campaign; yet somehow the tables have been turned on him and now it is a defensive campaign. A man must have time to accommodate himself to circumstances, especially when circumstances are against him.

UNDER the protective system the industries of this country have thriven until some of them are able to compete, even in England, with the productions of that country, among whose manufacturers an impression is rapidly growing up that protection will soon become a necessity to them. We may be very sure that they will insist upon having it whenever that impression grows into conviction, notwithstanding all the free trade theories that may be promulgated.

A NEW YORK Democratic paper, which represents the KELLY faction of the party, says, with fine sarcasm:

> The Morrissey Democracy languishes for the presence of its chosen leader. The gaming season, however, is too brisk just now to allow of his attending to any such small matter as dictating the Democratic nomination of a Governor.

This same MORRISSEY, however, bore a conspicuous part in dictating the Democratic nomination of a candidate for President, and he is still one of that candidate's most earnest and effective supporters. Satire is sometimes two-edged.

IN HIS speech at Napoleon, Ohio, last Thursday, Hon. FRANK HURD referred to the economical legislation of the House, and showed how it had, *in spite of the Senate's opposition*, made a reduction in the annual appropriations of $29,000,000. But how was this legislation effected, "in spite of the Senate?" An appropriation bill cannot pass without the consent of the Senate; and as the Republican Senate consented to the passage of the bills which made this saving, it is justly entitled to as much credit for it as the House.

THE recent experiment of shipping fresh beef to Europe was perhaps a hazardous venture, but it has thus far proved successful and remunerative. The English epicures are eager to test the quality of American steaks and sirloins, and have pronounced them excellent. Hence our shippers have been encouraged to increase the consignments. They have thus far found a ready market for them, and the prospect is that in the future this will constitute a permanent and perhaps important branch of our export trade.

WE VENTURE the prediction that neither TILDEN nor HENDRICKS will make any reply to the question submitted to them on behalf of the managers of the National Soldiers' Reunion, to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, September 5, proximo. The question is brief, as follows:

> "Please have the kindness to answer completely to the soldiers of the Union, by letter if you cannot come, and by speech if you can come, this single question: 'What did you, or either of you, ever do or say, from 1861 to 1865, to advance the interests of that cause whose triumph we are to celebrate at our approaching reunion?'"

THE agreement reached by the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church does not include a union of the two branches into one, but is confined to the removal of difficulties growing out of disputes over property and out of the existence of two rival churches in places capable of sustaining only one. The Commissioners have recommended methods of avoiding both these difficulties, and their agreement prepares the way for a complete fraternization of the two branches; but the union of the two under one organization remains to be accomplished hereafter, if, indeed, such union should ever be thought advisable. The two churches are now practically one, although maintaining distinct organizations.

DEMOCRATS ON DISCRIMINATION.

[From the Dispatch of Yesterday.]

The question of freight discriminations, which is now attracting so much attention, is not a new one. In January, 1873, Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill in the House of Representatives at Washington "to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States," which was ordered printed and recommitted. In the following month the bill was returned back with amendments. Efforts were made to delay its consideration by motion to lay it on the table, and to adjourn, etc., but the friends of the bill were in the majority and they pressed it to a third reading and final passage.

The bill is quite long, embracing fifteen sections, and contains a large number of provisions, all looking, however, to the evil of discrimination in freight rates. It applied to each and every railroad extending into or through two or more States, and whether operated by one company or several, and made the companies or persons owning or operating such railroad, jointly and severally liable for any violation of its provisions. It provided against charging, collecting, demanding or receiving more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll for the transportation of freight of any kind, or of passengers, or for the use of railroad cars loaded or unloaded, and any violation of these provisions was defined to be the offense of extortion. It required the appointment of a commission to institute a thorough investigation into the rates of toll; that such commission, after investigation, should prepare a schedule of reasonable maximum rates for each line, which should be kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such company; that charging a greater rate than that fixed by the schedule should be extortion, punishable by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, recoverable in the name of the United States in any district or circuit court of the United States, or by such other form of action as any State might provide; that all unjust discrimination in the matter of carrying freights or passengers should be prohibited, and any such unjust discrimination in favor of or against any person, firm or company, or in favor of or against any particular place on the line or at a terminus of such road, should be subject to the same penalty as that provided in cases of extortion under the act.

We are only able to give a very brief outline of some of the more prominent features of the bill. It seems to comprehend provisions against all possible deflections on the part of railway companies from a uniform rate of charges, and it provided penalties of a sufficient magnitude to terrify even a railroad corporation.

The vote upon this bill in the House may partially account for the unfavorable reception that was accorded to the bill recently introduced by Mr. Hopkins. It finally passed by a vote of 121 yeas; nays, 115. Of those voting for it, 115 were Republicans, 5 *were Democrats*, and 1 Independent. Of those voting against it, 69 *were Democrats*, 43 Republicans and 3 Independents.

At the same session, Mr. J. Q. A. Smith offered a preamble and resolution, the former reciting the power of Congress under the clause of the Constitution which provides for the regulation of commerce among the several States, and the latter declaring the necessity and duty of prompt action to prevent unjust tolls, taxation, etc., by railroad companies, which was carried by a vote of 172 yeas, 64 nays. Of those voting in the affirmative, 157 were Republicans, 14 *Democrats* and 1 Independent. Those in the negative were Republicans 10, Independents 2, *Democrats* 52.

These votes it seems to us indicate the opposition of the Democratic party to interference with this question on the part of Congress. We do not think that this repugnance arises out of sympathy with the injustice of the railroad companies. It is really the product of the doctrine of State's rights. Every measure which tends toward the augmentation of national power, has always met, and always will meet, with the opposition of the Democratic party. The people of this country will never see the day when a Democratic House of Representatives or Senate will pass an act calculated to remedy the evils of freight discrimination.

The above, from the *Dispatch* of yesterday, is conclusive as to the folly of looking to the Democratic party for relief. The party is committed, by its doctrine of State Rights, against any exercise of power by the General Government over the subject of inter-State commerce; and its dread of a concentration of power in the hands of the General Government compels it to resist the exercise of any prerogative of Congress that would be sufficient to restrain, punish or prevent discrimination. This, and this alone, is the secret of the party votes cited in this connection by the *Dispatch*. Whatever Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. COCHRAN may say, individually, and however sincere and earnest they may be in saying it, the whole spirit, tendency, and purpose of the party to which they belong is hostile to the policy they commit themselves to. If the Democrats carry the next Congress, and these men be re-elected, they will find themselves alone in their attitude and against their party; and if the next Congress should be Republican, as we feel sure it will be, and these men, through any possible folly of Republicans, should be members of it, they will be powerless to help the Republican majority or to co-operate with it effectually. The only party that can consistently legislate upon the subject of inter-State commerce is the Republican party, and the election of the Republican nominees for Congress is the only practicable way of securing Congressional aid on the subject of discrimination.

IN a number of years past Congress has made an annual appropriation of some five or six thousand dollars to pay for the examination and arrangement of the captured rebel archives. The search has had for its chief object the discovery of such persons as had dealings of any kind with the Confederate Government, or who in their letters had expressed a desire for its success. Through this examination a long list of persons has been obtained, whose disloyalty was established beyond their ability to dispute it, and these lists have proved of immense value to the Government in passing upon the countless claims from the South which have been filed in the several departments, and which have been before Congress, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission. The Democrats of the House Committee, at the last session, cut out this annual appropriation, and the further extended examination of these archives must therefore stop. We stated, at the time, that it was not through ignorance this appropriation was withheld. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* now charges, squarely and specifically, that it was denied because the Democrats thoroughly understood its use. They knew that millions of dollars had remained in the Treasury because of this small appropriation, which otherwise would have gone into the hands of the Southern Confederates. The great value of the researches among the records had been formally made known to Congress for several years in succession; and rebels in all parts of the South had learned it year after year to their sorrow. And it was for these very reasons that the present Democratic Congress, at its first session, stopped the work. In the matter of cotton claims alone before the Treasury Department, four million dollars was saved by the rejection of half the claims filed there on account of the actual proof of disloyalty of the claimants, as shown by documents found among these archives; and it is estimated that claims involving at least a million dollars more were abandoned as soon as the additional records were purchased by the Treasury. The claims laid before the two Houses of Congress, and referred to their various committees, reach many hundred millions of dollars. As yet, thanks to Republican ascendancy alone, the element of disloyalty enters as a complete bar, since the Democrats cannot direct payment if disloyalty is established. But by refusing to appropriate the paltry sum of $6,000, they can prevent the discovery of this fatal disability, and in the name of "economy" make it possible for Southern rebels to drain the Treasury empty, and bankrupt the Government they could not otherwise destroy.

"GATH," in the New York *Graphic*, gives the following as an interview with General BANKS:

> "You have been too lonesome over in the Democracy, General Banks, to continue there?"
>
> "Not lonesome," said the General, "but it was my duty not to assist in such a stupendous conspiracy as this campaign of Tilden—a united South masked behind the deception of Northern reform. Four years ago I followed Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner because I thought we should break up the sectionalism of the South and open the way for improvements in administration. Nothing can be done for administrative reform while the South is banded together as a section, expecting to sweep the patronage and possess the nation *as a South*."
>
> "Do you apprehend that they will succeed?"
>
> "No. They will not only be defeated but destroyed. This election will be the last where they will trouble us as a section. Nothing unites them now but the munificent possibility of the patronage. Defeated this year, as they will undoubtedly be, they will fall into several parties and give us no more concern. I regard their campaign as certain to break down. We have only to show them that they shall not come into power *as a South*, as recently beaten rebellion, and they will not only be tractable but useful citizens of our Government. Therein lies the wickedness of Mr. Tilden's campaign in saying to those Southern States: 'Unite again. By violence, or intimidation, or fraud carry th[illegible] we will pic[illegible]e reconstructed States, and where an[illegible]k up a Northern State some- the rev[illegible]d enable you to possess and enjoy Anim[illegible]enues of this rich Government.' are [illegible]ated by such freebooters' hopes they [illegible] ready to murder tens of thousands of men to get the United States Government. A member of Congress from the South said to me: 'To be frank with you, we want the Government, and we will get it if we have to murder and stampede any number of people.'"

General BANKS puts the matter very tersely when he describes the Democratic policy in this campaign as that of "a united South masked behind the deception of Northern reform." That is the whole case in very brief compass; and the country never encountered a greater danger to its peace and prosperity than is to be found in this Democratic attempt to force a sectional fight by arraying the South in solid force upon its side. It can secure a united South only by fraud, violence, intimidation and wholesale murder, and if the people of the North want to put down this sectional violence, they must put down the party that resorts to it as to its only chance of success.

THE New York *Herald* publishes a dispatch from Albany, New York, in which Governor TILDEN'S return of income in 1862 is excused upon the ground that though he *earned* the $20,000 fees in 1862 they were not *paid* in that year. The *Herald* says:

> A lawyer may earn his fees in one year but collect them in a subsequent year. His returns of income will, of course, include not his charges, but his receipts. This very simple consideration may reconcile the apparent discrepancies between Mr. Tilden's statement of his income in 1862 and his subsequent statement respecting his legal fees in that year. He could not return his fees as income until they had been paid, and the fact that they were earned in one year and paid in another seems a sufficient answer to the accusation.

But Mr. TILDEN swore, in his Terre Haute suit, that he both *earned* and *received* the $20,000 fee in 1862. The following is the oath to his income return side by side with his oath in the Terre Haute case:

On December 26, 1862, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, under oath, in which he said:	*In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. Tilden swore under oath as follows:*
"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York and county of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118."	"That for such services the defendant Tilden made a charge of ten thousand dollars against said second mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October, 1862; * * * that the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of ten thousand dollars on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, * * * and which payment appears under date of November 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden 'on account of professional services.'"

Here he names the *dates* of payment—October 17, 1862, and November 7, 1862, and from the tenor of the affidavit the services were rendered in 1862. Try some other dodge.

SOME of the "Independent" papers are crying out against the aggressiveness of the Republican attacks on TILDEN, and represent the charges made as "abuse" of the Democratic candidate. If they are to be regarded as "abuse," it must be borne in mind that they all spring from Democratic sources. With the exception of the income tax charge, every one of the accusations of TILDEN were hurled at him by those of his own party who opposed his nomination because they knew he could not be elected. The following, for instance, is copied from the Cincinnati *Inquirer* of June 5, 1876:

> "There are a few facts concerning Sam. Tilden which we trust will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats:
>
> "1. He can not carry his own State in November.
>
> "2. He can not carry any Northern State.
>
> "3. *He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.*
>
> "4. He has sought this high office by methods so *unprecedentedly shameless and disreputable* that it would be an everlasting stigma upon a Democratic Convention to nominate him, and A REPROACH UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ELECT HIM IF NOMINATED.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> "7. Should 'God's providence seeming estranged,' permit his nomination, by whom and what would he be nominated? By the servile, conscienceless tools that money can purchase; by the most corrupt influences that ever entered into a Presidential nomination; by the system on which all other quack medicines are sold—advertising—and even respectable medical associations read out of the profession doctors that will advertise. It would seem that the Democratic party should have as high a respect for the good name of the party and the Government as the vendors of pills have for their craft. It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, hypocrisy and iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known. Neither imperial dignities nor the gloom of solitude, says Tacitus, could save Tiberius from himself, and Tilden could not rise above himself or above the sources of his power."

THE ridiculous effort of Mr. HEWITT to prove that TILDEN was loyal when the war broke out is bringing out the proof to the contrary which is to be found on every hand. Thus, for instance, the Buffalo *Advertiser* shows that SAMUEL J. TILDEN was one of the Tammany delegates to the Democratic convention held at Tweddle Hall, in Albany, January 31st, and February 1, 1861. In the pamphlet account of its proceedings, published by the *Atlas and Argus* office, the following will be found at page 51:

> MR. THOMAS FIELDS OF NEW YORK—I am instructed, Mr. President, by the delegation representing Tammany Hall, to present for the consideration of this convention an additional address and resolutions which were *unanimously adopted by that delegation*.
>
> The address and resolutions were then read. The following (see page 53) were among the resolutions:
>
> *Resolved*, That if the Republican party shall decide not to take such action as can alone induce a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties, *we demand and insist* that the nation shall not be plunged into the horrors of civil war, but *that measures shall be taken to bring about an amicable separation of the two sections*, trusting to the future to reconcile feelings not embittered by bloodshed and to remove obstacles to reunion not insurmountable by civil war.
>
> *Resolved*, That we will by all legitimate means *oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression under the plea of "enforcing the laws," or "preserving the Union," upon the Southern States*, more especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain upon the statute books of Northern States, and so long as THE JUST DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States and unsecured by the proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

This was before the war broke out, and Mr. TILDEN'S plan for preventing it was Tammany's plan—"an amicable separation of the two sections." TILDEN was a member of the Tammany delegation which adopted these resolutions unanimously; and we have thus the clearest Democratic proof that in February, 1861, he preferred a dissolution of the Union to any attempt to preserve it.

THE funding of $300,000,000 of the 5 20's, bearing six per cent. interest, into $300,000,000 of four and a half per cents., which has just been accomplished by Secretary MORRILL, will save to the Government $4,500,000 a year by reducing the interest on the debt to that amount. This is a practical way of doing things, and is a complete answer to TILDEN'S complaint that there was nothing done or doing in this direction. While he was busy in scolding and complaining, the Republican administration was busy in negotiating successfully the funding of this large amount of six per cents.

The difference in the credit of the Government when under Democratic rule and when under Republican rule is shown by the fact that in 1858, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Treasury, HOWELL COBB, was unable to place a six per cent. gold loan of only $20,000,000. The Government then had no national debt. All of its outstanding bonds had been redeemed; but the Democratic administration of BUCHANAN was so wasteful and extravagant that it was unable to meet its daily obligations. Its revenues fell short of its expenditures; and Mr. COBB was compelled to go upon the market as a borrower. But there were no lenders. The monied men would not take the loan, and Mr. COBB was a beggar as well as a borrower. Yet under a Republican administration, encumbered with a heavy war debt, the Government finds no trouble in negotiating an exchange of $300,000,000 of six per cents. for an equal amount of four and a half per cents. The bankers and the moneyed men no longer lack confidence in the Government, but wrangle with each other who shall be foremost in getting a share of the new loan.

The conclusion is that if the credit of the Government is to be maintained, the Republican party must be kept in charge of it. The surest way to destroy the credit of the Government is to put the Democratic party in power.

EMERSON quotes PLATO as saying, two thousand three hundred years ago, that those good men who refuse to take any part in governing are punished by having worse men put over them; and this is as applicable to the men of our day as it was to men in his. It is the duty of good men to take a part in governing; and their refusal or neglect to do so constitutes one of the real dangers that now threaten our form of government. If bad men get into power in this country it must be to punish those who can, but do not try to prevent them.

One of the pressing and present duties of all good men, and of all who believe in using the political means at their hands, is to see that they are properly registered as voters at the ensuing election. This must be done on or before September 7th, and that is but little more than a week hence. The registry already made is, or should be hung up at the voting place in each election district; and every voter can thus ascertain for himself whether he has been registered or not. If he is, all right; and if not, let him see to it that his name is at once placed upon the list. The election assessor is always to be found, upon due search, and no man should permit himself to feel easy until he *knows* that he has been properly registered.

There is, it is true, a way in which to remedy a failure to register; but it is cumbrous and troublesome, and should be avoided, wherever possible. The sure and safe way is to get on the Register's list, and so save all future trouble.

EVEN the "Independent" Springfield *Republican* reluctantly admits that "this income tax business" is going to be a "serious matter for Governor TILDEN." It is indeed. For the $20,000 fee which he received from the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company in 1862, by no means constituted his full income during that period. In his sworn answer to the suit in question TILDEN admits that he and his three companions took and divided among them $284,090 in bonds and $491,000 in stock. He was also, during that year, the legal adviser of the Northwestern Railroad, and a director of the same. He was also counsel to the Chicago and Alton Road, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, the Cumberland Iron Company, and to other corporations. The Northwestern road alone, it is stated, paid him annually a fee varying from $10,000 to 18,000, and as the other organizations were as wealthy as the Northwestern, TILDEN'S income from all the corporations could hardly have been less than $50,000 a year. In the same year, 1862, he was President and Trustee of the New York Balance Dock Company, which then, according to a report filed by him in the County Clerk's office, on January 1, 1863, had a paid up capital of $250,000. The evidences as to his large income in the year 1862 are ominously cumulative, and the whole record is an exceedingly damaging one against him.

THE only excuse that has thus far been offered for TILDEN, concerning his alleged income tax perjury, is that he might have earned the amount one year, and not collected it until the next. The New York *Times* shows that this answer totally fails to meet the case, for the threefold reason that half the fee was actually earned in 1862; that there were half a dozen similar fees received in 1862, of which the Cumberland Coal Company's was one; and because the law has been clearly and repeatedly declared to be—by Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, among others, as lately as March last—that the taxable income of a given year is represented by the money actually *received* in that year, no matter when it was *earned*. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that in no year subsequent to 1863 did TILDEN pay tax upon an income even approximating that which he enjoyed. Indeed, he made no return of his income, whatever. He allowed the Assessor to guess at the amount, and was perfectly contented to pay the penalty of fifty per cent. for failure to make a return, since he could thus defraud the Government without running the annual risk of a prosecution for perjury.

MR. TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance complained that nothing was doing to refund our national debt at a lower rate of interest; yet here is Secretary MORRILL getting ready to place $300,000,000 of four and a half per cents. at par, the only difficulty he has being the eagerness of two opposing syndicates, who each want the whole loan awarded to it. The Republican administration has already placed all the five per cents. authorized by law; and this success of the four and a half per cent. loan is an evidence that even the four per cents. could be safely and successfully put upon the market, thus saving one and one-half and two per cent. a year on about $800,000,000. Unfortunately, the late session of Congress made no provision for this, and while TILDEN was trying to make capital out of the funding idea his friends in Congress were refusing to allow the experiment of funding to be pushed to that extremity. The only possibility of completing the funding process lies, we are convinced, in the election of the Republican Presidential ticket.

IT IS safe to say that the South will never recover from its depression nor get upon the road to prosperity while the spirit prevails which now animates its people. General P. M. B. YOUNG, who was a Confederate Brigadier, and who has served four terms in Congress since the war, said in a recent speech at Carterville, Ga.: "*It is an act of great forbearance to permit a Republican to reside in the South.*" He might well have added, for it was undoubtedly in his mind, that "forbearance will cease to be a virtue, if TILDEN is elected." While this feeling prevails no man who respects himself will think of settling in the South. That whole section of country will be shut up to itself, and all the elements of prosperity, which other sections welcome, will avoid it as all considerate men avoid a pestilence. Fortunately for the South, this destructive feeling will be broken down by the success of HAYES, and nothing short of that will suffice to save the South from itself.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS are well matched. The official Democratic report of the speech of the former at the New York Democratic State Convention in the beginning of 1861, as published in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, says:

> "He argued strongly against coercion, showing the strength and resources of the Southern States, and reasoning that self-interest, if no higher motive, should deter us from plunging into a civil war that cannot fail to prove disastrous to us as a nation, and to bring poverty and suffering on our own citizens.
>
> "He declared that he for one would resist under any and all circumstances the use of force to coerce the South into the Union."

And HENDRICKS, in an anti-war speech delivered at Indianapolis in January, 1862, made the following declaration:

> "If the war being prosecuted shall have the effect of abolishing our market in the South by destroying the peculiar system of labor in that section, then I would advise the Northwest to look out for itself."

Par nobile fratrum!

THE New York *Express* is terribly exercised over the fire to which Governor TILDEN is subjected by reason of his alleged fraudulent concealment of income tax; utterly forgetful of the fact that, while the struggle for the St. Louis nomination was going on, the *Express* itself, which then led the opposition to TILDEN, said, among other equally damaging things:

> "We have no complaint to make against Mr. Tilden on the simple ground that he is a railroad lawyer, or because his 'specialty' is railroad cases, nor that in this 'specialty' he has accumulated great wealth. Beyond these facts is the current belief—not confined to personal or political enemies either—*that some portion, at least, of his large wealth was secured in a way that will make him an unsuccessful candidate for President.* It is not alone Republicans who say this, and who mean to make the most of it, but Democrats in all parts of the country."

An explanation of the mystery by the *Express* is directly in order.

TILDEN is beginning to realize that the campaign is likely to be aggressive on the Republican as well as on the Democratic side. It is understood that preliminary steps have already been taken for bringing suit against him in the United States Court to recover a sum not less than $50,000, of which—by including only a portion of his actual income in the sworn return of his income for 1862—it is alleged he has defrauded the Government. A trial of the case cannot, however, be had before November, unless the business of the court accumulates to such an extent as to make a special term necessary, when a trial may be begun in October. But it needs no trial to prove that any person who is so utterly devoid of patriotic impulses that he can defraud his country at a time when its very life is in peril, is utterly unfit to be placed at the head of the country's Government.

FROM a speech made by the Hon. JAMES SILL, at Erie, a few days since, we extract the following:

> Since 1867 naturalization treaties have been made with Prussia, North Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Wittemburg. Thus the rights of their respective subjects naturalized here are recognized abroad and our adopted citizens secured from military service while visiting their native country. Since Republican accession there have been sixty-seven treaties, aside from postal treaties by which letter postage to nearly all Europe has been reduced to six cents.

These are facts for our citizens of foreign birth to ponder. The Republican administrations since 1861 have paid special attention to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, and to the cheapening of postal intercourse, and these are points to which no Democratic administration ever gave the slightest care.

BY WAY of reinforcing its case of perjury against TILDEN, in the matter of his sworn income tax returns for the year 1862, the New York *Times* of yesterday adds a new item of his income, of which, it states, it can produce legal evidence, viz.: the receipt on June 14, 1862, of $5,000 from the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. Keeping, then, strictly within the evidence which can be proved to the satisfaction of a court of law, there is the following case against TILDEN in relation to his income of 1862:

Fees from Terre Haute Railroad	$20,000
Dividends and interest	13,000
Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	5,000
Total	$38,000
Deduct expenses, taxes, &c.	6,552
Net proved income	$31,448
Net income stated under oath	7,118
Income fraudulently concealed	$24,330

THE article which we publish from the New York *Times* deliberately charges TILDEN with swindling and perjury; swindling in making a false return of his income to the Government and perjury in swearing to it; and the *Times* of a later date reiterates the charge, adding that it has waited several days for a denial, and as none has been given, the presumption is that no denial is possible. We know that the complaint was general, at the time, that the rich men of New York were doing their best to defraud the Government out of its income tax, and we have a recollection that HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, pointed out numerous instances similar to this of TILDEN. The allegation, therefore, is not an improbable one, and has every claim, as it at present stands, to implicit belief.

THE Democratic party, with TILDEN at its head, professes to be the ardent friend of Civil Service Reform; yet Tammany and anti Tammany have split upon the proposition to divide the offices of New York city between them. Tammany insists upon two thirds of the nominees, and anti-Tammany claims a full half. The whole squabble between the two is a mere quarrel over the spoils; and a party that can get up such a quarrel, and carry it on with all the vindictiveness of factional feeling is not the party to reform the civil service of the country. Civil Service Reform was intended to prevent just what the Democracy of New York is now practicing.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of June 6, 1876, remarked of Mr. TILDEN:

> "There are a few things concerning Mr. Tilden which we trust will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats——*He is a hypocrite, a political scoundrel, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.*"

This is Democratic authority, and is therefore good, both against the Democratic candidate and against those who now try to break the force of this Democratic testimony. The subsequent development of TILDEN'S dishonest efforts to evade the income tax come in strongly now to corroborate the allegations of the *Enquirer*.

A FAVORITE lie, just now, with the Democratic papers, is that the number of persons employed by the Government has increased from 40,000, in 1861, to 100,000 in 1876. That this is a falsehood is proved by the return made by each department to the Senate, in answer to a resolution offered by Senator CRAGIN on the 24th of July last. The returns will be found in the *Congressional Record* of August 16, page 82, and they show that the number of Government employees in 1861 was 37,095, and in 1876 the number was 62,172. One-half of this increase was in the Postal service, and the other half in the Internal Revenue and Customs service.

WADE HAMPTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, was serenaded at Walhalla, in that State, a few days ago. In reply he said that "the day of compromise and concession was over, and the time had come when the sons of Carolina must rule the noble old Commonwealth again at any and at every risk." At the last Presidential election in that State the Republican majority was 49,607; and two years ago, in spite of the terrorism and outrage which prevailed, the Republican majority for Governor was 11,385. HAMPTON'S declaration means the adoption of the "Mississippi plan," with all the untold horrors that the term implies.

Sammy Tilden's System of Book-keeping—"Legerdemain of Finance"—A Conscientious Democratic Reformer's "Case" Progressed—Live Within Your Income, If You Are Compelled to Wreck Railroads, and Operate in Tammany to be Able to Do It—The Lie that Sticketh—The "Explanation" "Too Thin."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Everybody, except Moncure D. Conway, attributes the invention of lying to the Devil. It is written that "the Devil is the father of lies, and that he was a liar from the beginning." And his first lying was political. Milton's version of it is "that it was purely *political*, employed in undermining the authority of his Prince and seducing a third part of the subjects from their obedience. For which he was driven down from heaven, where he had been Viceroy of a great Western province, and forced to exercise his talents in inferior regions among other fallen spirits, *or poor deluded men*, whom he still daily tempteth to *his own sin*, and will ever do so, until he be chained in the bottomless pit." Now it looks as though the "old fellow" had taken advantage of the avariciousness, ambition and infirmities of old age, in seducing the great Democratic reformer from the paths of virtue, and truth, and righteousness, and reform, until he is like not only to be dethroned of the viceroyaltyship of the great Eastern "Empire" (State), but to be deprived of becoming the "wrecker" and "destroyer" of this great republic for which he is now so earnestly aspiring to be the chief ruler, and to be chained in the "bottomless pit" of political oblivion forever. *So mote it be.*

Here's the lie; it will bear repetition in every issue of every paper read by the people: In 1862, Samuel J. Tilden swore that his income was $7,118, and paid Government taxes on that amount. In 1876, in his replication to the railroad charges, he swore that in 1862 he received, from two "cases," $20,000. His memory is defective; that's all. His private Secretary explains it, upon Tilden's economic principles, "Live within your income" and "Legerdemain of finance." It's easy enough when you know how to do it—"as easy as rolling off a log." Here is the simple explanation: "A lawyer might work for a long time before he got his fee, and a conscientious man [ha! ha! ha!] would, of course, consider the work he had done from year to year as a case progressed, and that the fee, though received in one year, was not his income for that year; it had been, in fact, earned each year during the progress of the case. *That is all there is about the matter.*" Now, what could be *simpler*, and who would not pronounce the "private secretary" the champion bookkeeper of the nineteenth century, and award him the longest pair of ears Hendricks' mules can afford? But the writer of this has served a long apprenticeship as an accountant, and does not quite understand the private secretary's "system of bookkeeping." Now, Mr. Secretary, did the "case progress" five years? If so, did you charge railroad and credit, profit and loss $5,000 each year, as so much prospective income, which you might or might not receive? Do lawyers do this, generally, with cases progressing? Preposterous! Well, then, since the $20,000 was received in 1862, and you were in duty bound to close your profit and loss account for that year and pay Uncle Sam taxes not only on the $7,118 sworn to, but also on the $20,000 not reported, the only thing that could be done would be to go back from 1863, and include the $20,000 in the income of 1863. Did you do it? Preposterous! Book-keepers don't go back in that kind of style.

It's entirely too thin. But

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again."

It is a naughty question, no doubt of it. The great reformer is doomed.

PUBLIUS.

The mule is a dangerous weapon. It is liable to kick before it goes off. One of them made a loud call for Bristow and another has just got in a hind-leg on Hendricks.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., August 28, 1876.

The Republican Convention convened here to-day, and nominated the following ticket: Congress—John W. Wallace; Senate—David Tidball; Assembly—E. S. N. Morgan and John T. Stewart.

The Republicans of Schuylkill county have nominated John W. Morgan for Assemblyman in the First district, J. H. James in the Second, and W. P. Fowler in the Third.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties have unanimously nominated Hon. E. D. Yutzy for re-election, without the formality of a meeting.

WILKESBARRE, August 24.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-first district to-day nominated Edwin Shortz. B. D. Koons was chosen Senatorial delegate to the State Convention for 1877 and M. M. Morris for 1878. The local ticket is now completed, and the campaign will soon be opened here in earnest.

The Republican Convention of Delaware county met at Media on Thursday last. William Ward, Esq., of Chester, a graduate of Girard College, received every vote on the first ballot for Congressman from the Sixth district, to succeed Hon. Washington Townsend. T. V. Cooper was nominated for State Senator, and Y. S. Walter and O. F. Bullard for Assembly; Director of the Poor, Jesse Hibberd; Jury Commissioner, John F. Taylor. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Huntingdon county Democratic convention last week elected E. B. Iset, George Jackson and A. W. Sims Congressional conferees, and adopted a resolution indorsing the course of Hon. W. S. Stenger, member of Congress from that district. J Simpson Africa, E. McMurtrie and H. J. McAleer were elected Senatorial conferees without instruction. The convention adjourned without nominating a ticket, to meet again at the call of Wm. H. Dearmitt, chairman of the county committee.

While we are not of those who pretend to deny that there has been corruption in politics—for we believe for years past the Democratic party has practiced a systematic scheme of corruption that has almost demoralized the people wherever they had power, and we have but to point to New York city as a fair sample of their work—yet a charge of corruption is easily made, and when that charge is made against the Republican party we are loth to believe it; because it is against its instincts and traditions; and we must confess we are wholly sceptical in relation to the charge so brazenly made that there ever was any arrangement made between Republican leaders and any body of men in the anthracite coal region for the fraudulent transfer of votes for a money consideration, and in violation of their convictions. Antagonisms in politics are not easily overcome. The Irish vote of this county has been uniformly Democratic; they have controlled the party, and do to-day. Their favorite leader heads the Democratic ticket, and the Irish voters rally around him as one man. And we can point to the past with equal confidence. Who nominated Patrick Collins? Not the Republicans. Who nominated John Slattery? Not the Republicans. Who defeated Slattery and elected Judge Seitzinger? We simply say, examine the election returns; they tell a story that cannot be denied, and the truth is as clear as the sunlight. Take township and district, and no Republican voted for John Slattery. Again, who have been the victims of the "Mollie Maguires?" Democrats? Not one; every man they murdered was a Republican. Can anyone deny this? We think not successfully.—*Pottsville Journal.*

General.

MARCHING ON TILDEN.

AIR—*Marching Through Georgia.*

I.

Start the good old war-cry boys, we'll sing the olden song;
Sing it with the spirit that has borne our cause along;
Sing it as in Lincoln's time for the Nation, loud and strong,
While we are marching on Tilden.

Chorus—
Hurrah! hurrah for Rud. B. Hayes, in glee;
Hurrah! hurrah for the man to serve the free!
So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea,
While beating the bogus reformer.

II.

How the rebels tremble as they see the mournful sight
Of another Union soldier winning victory for the right;
How the Nation is illumined with regenerating light
As we go marching on Tilden.

Chorus—

III.

Let us sing for Hayes the song of equal South and North;
Equal rights for white and black his era shall bring forth;
So we shall make this choosing the Nation's newer birth,
As Hayes goes marching on Tilden.

Chorus—

IV.

So we make a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,
So we lift the shackles from enfranchised blacks again;
So we cleanse the Nation from the rebels' latest stain,
As Hayes goes marching on Tilden.

Chorus—

V.

So here's the statesman soldier, the man devoid of blame,
Who'll take to his high office a noble, spotless name,
Who makes of shams and cheats a foul, rejected shame,
As he goes marching on Tilden.

Chorus—

THE NATION'S RALLY.

Put your ear to the earth and you'll hear the tramp
And the tread of a gathering host,
As they come from the farm and the shop and mill,
And the homes of the rock-bound coast;
And the rolling uplands green with bloom,
And the bristling hills of pines,
Where the basalt columns skyward loom
From the forests thick with vines.

Put your ear to the earth. From the border land,
By the banks of the Aroostook;
From the Hampshire hills that in granite stand
By the flowing Contoocook;
And from where away, in the old Pine State,
And the ocean's waves at play
In the bright sunlight or the moonbeams white,
On the shores of Cape Cod Bay.

On they come, still they come. You may hear their tread
With a tramp that seems to shake
The solid ground of the Empire State
From the sea-side to the lake;
In the pleasant dales of the Mohawk's vales,
By the peaks that cleave the sky,
By the Shawangunk and the Saranac,
And the Hudson rolling by.

And we hear the sound like the waves enrolled
On the shore when the wind is low;
They are coming in from the land of gold,
And Nevada's glistening snow;
From the prairies broad and the grass green Teche
Where the groves of the orange grow,
Where the cotton buds and the palms are fresh,
And the sluggish bayous flow.

They are marching yet with the tramp of men
That are nerved for a coming strife,
Not of blood or of wounds as the fight has been,
But still for the Nation's life.
For November comes and our votes decide
If the deeds that our heroes wrought
Shall fill our homes with an honest pride,
Or their dear lives go for naught.

Mr. Blaine is booked for sixty speeches in the course of the campaign.

Those Hendricks mules are willing to kick everything but the bucket.

Governor Tilden calls the pensions paid Union soldiers a "waste of capital."

The chorus is swelling in every part of Indiana: "Hayes, Harrison, Hallelujah."

The Hartford *Courant* considers Sammy Cox to be "the worst wreck of the session."

Now that he has been renominated, General Garfield goes to Maine, where the canvass is getting lively.

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* says: "All signs indicate an old-fashioned sweeping Republican majority."

M. C. Butler, murderer, is a good enough Democrat for the Democracy of the Hamburg (S. C.) district.

The young Republicans of Maine are organizing "Brother Jonathan" campaign clubs in all the principal cities and towns.

Tilden made $25,000 in the Credit Mobilier swindle. A reformer, indeed, in whom there is much guile.—*Rochester Democrat.*

One of the Hayes and Wheeler organizations in San Francisco has a glee club composed of ladies, who sing at the meetings.

The Democrats of South Carolina cap their infamy by nominating Hamburg Butcher Butler for Congress. "Reform is necessary."

We judge from the method of Uncle Sammy that it is advisable to live within your income not only, but to make false returns of your income.

And still this question remains unanswered: "What one good thing has the Democratic party accomplished during the last quarter of a century?"

Cary is ridiculed for his soft-money proclivities; but Tilden, who paid poor miners in shinplasters, is held to be a sound financier.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, decides that the 6th of September is the last day on which registration and assessment of votes can be lawfully made.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is reported to have said that Secretary Cameron's order to General Sherman wrests two Southern States from the Democrats.

The next Governor of New York wrote his name where Tilden's never was seen—on the commissions of the brave men who saved the Union.—*Rochester Democrat.*

General N. P. Banks will do his first campaign work for Hayes and Wheeler in Massachusetts and subsequently speak in different towns and cities in Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin.

The *Sun* says the Democracy of Vermont are "aroused." To make their arousing of any practical value, they will need, like "Poor Pillicoddy," to call on some one, "Keep a rousing me." They will subside quick enough after the election next month.—*Jersey City Journal.*

A Democratic contemporary in Western New York says that Uncle Sammy resembles Martin Van Buren. This is very true. Both could walk under a turnstile without stooping.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A man who robs the Government of its revenue robs his neighbors, for the tax falls all the heavier upon them in consequence of his escape. Yet Tilden, the reformer, appears to be just such a man.

A few weeks ago the Democrats of Indiana wanted Mr. John S. Phelps to go over and help them. Now they think that he wouldn't help them much if he should go over.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, said to a prominent Republican that he had not even made up his mind as to how he should vote, and had not yet decided to enter the contest for Tilden and Hendricks.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourth Missouri district last week, Mr. Hatcher, a Confederate officer, was renominated. The band then played "Dixie," and three cheers were given for Jeff. Davis.

It is bad for an ardent reformer to steal a quarter of a million from a Western railroad, but to swear to a lie in order to escape the tax upon it argues a degree of meanness that no one but Sam. Tilden could be capable of.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The *Tribune* demonstrates by comparisons with the votes cast in the State of New York during the past twenty years that the Republicans will this year poll 460,000 votes for Hayes and Morgan, while the Democrats cannot possibly poll more than 400,000.

Colonel Nicholas Smith, having offered an ox from the Chappaqua farm for a Tilden and Hendricks barbecue, the Albany *Journal* suggests that if he had offered a calf the tender would have been a "highly creditable illustration of self-immolation."

Has President Grant ever called a Democrat into the Cabinet?—*World* Yes, to his great misfortune, he did. He gave Belknap, who had never voted a Republican ticket, the war portfolio, and we know how that experiment resulted.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The New York *Evening Post*, in reviewing the first stage of the Presidential canvass, says: "The Republican party, considered in a national aspect, have thus far decidedly the advantage. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler revived everywhere the better and more enduring qualities of the party."

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* opposes the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor by the Massachusetts Democrats on the ground that he is unpopular with the masses, and that ten thousand Irish-American votes would be cast against him because of his course during the Fenian troubles while he was Minister to England.

Colonel John W. Johnston, an old Democratic leader, who represented Halifax county, North Carolina, in the Legislature twenty years ago, has declared his adhesion to Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Johnston is a man of liberal education, wealth and extended influence. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, and has hitherto acted with the Democracy.

As a sample of the ability of Democratic leaders to fulfill their pledges of having good times after they were elected, we simply refer to the election of Governor Allen, nearly three years ago, and yet times are harder than they were then; to the Democratic House of Congress two years ago, and times are as hard as ever; and to the election of Samuel Tilden, two years ago, who seems to have increased the dullness of the times.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The New York *Herald* says Hayes developes his battle without a blunder, and fights to win. Tilden makes blunder after blunder, and fights to lose.

The difference between them is clear as the sun:
What R. B. Hayes *says* he'll do, Tilden *has done*.
—*Boston Post.*
Tilden has "done" that Terre Haute road,
Hayes hasn't—the difference thus is showed;
Hayes fought the Union's cause to maintain.
Tilden—why there is the difference again!
—*Albany Journal.*

S. J. T.'s advice to live within your income is not having as wholesome an influence as was expected. He swore that his income in 1862 was a trifle over $7,000, while his bill that year for bachelor luxuries amounted to nearly $15,000. Probably he saw that he could not go on so forever, and accordingly opened a currency mill in Michigan, where, by close attention to business, he escaped a future of indigence and obscurity.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Seneca county, a hard-headed old Democratic community, which gave a majority of 892 for Allen, sent a train load of excursionists to this city yesterday to taste the cool breezes of the lake. A vote was taken, of course, and resulted as follows:

Hayes, 192.
Tilden, 127.

They are mostly Democrats down that way, but they don't seem to cleave to Uncle "Sammy" worth a cent.—*Cleveland Leader.*

General Banks, the other day, told a reporter who was seeking general political information that at the last Presidential election Mr. Charles Francis Adams kept his ballot in his pocket and voted his butcher's bill. It was an accident, of course, but there are so many Americans who regard Adams as the great exemplar, that a very heavy vote of butcher's bills may be looked for this fall. It is easier to poll them than to pay them.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

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"The Lawrence Bank of Pittsburgh,"

and to have a capital of eighty thousand dollars, with privilege to increasing same to two hundred thousand dollars.

WM. W. YOUNG.
For self and other applicants.

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[Signed] C. N. MOORE.
Signed and acknowledged before me this 29th day of July, 1876. JOSIAH MONTGOMERY, Justice of the Peace.
Minerva, Ohio, July 29, 1876. d*

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